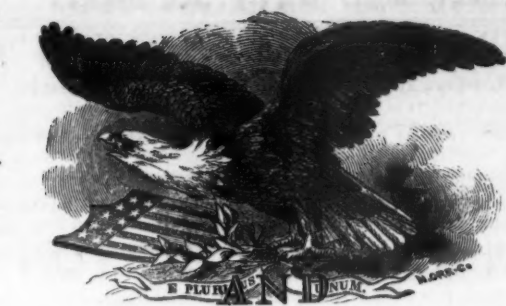


ARMY



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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS OF NUMBER FORTY-SIX.

The War in Europe.....	725	Abstract of Special Orders Since	730
The Army.....	726	June 23, 1866.....	730
Military and Naval Affairs in Con-	727	Changes in the Subsistence Depart-	730
gress.....	727	ment.....	730
Fourth U. S. Infantry.....	727	How Guns are Tested at Wool-	731
The Naval Academy.....	728	wich.....	731
Fresh-Water Basin for Iron-clads.....	728	Army and Navy Personal.....	731
Up and Down the Colorado on	728	The Bayonet.....	732
Foot.....	729	Editorial Paragraphs.....	733
Desertions in the Army.....	729	Various Naval Matters.....	734
The Late Captain Eliza Peck,	729	Army Gazette.....	734
U. S. N.....	730	Navy Gazette.....	735
Answers to Correspondents.....	737	Militia Department.....	737
Secret Rank in the Navy.....	739		

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

THE week's later intelligence from the seat of war is that no serious fighting had yet taken place. Up to the 23d of June, the great armies had not met to try the fortune of war on the old historic fields of Saxony or Silesia; nor were the indications at all clear as to the place where the first great battle of the war would occur. The news is, therefore, somewhat meagre, and, aside from speculation as to military movements, may be briefly summed up. On the 18th of June, Prussia and Italy simultaneously made formal declarations of war against Austria. Dresden was occupied the same day by the Prussians, while the advance of their army crossed the Bohemian frontier without opposition. The conquest of Saxony, as well as that of Hanover, was thus completed. On the 23d of June, the Italian army crossed the Mincio—at what point is not stated. As at latest accounts, the first, second and third *corps d'armée* occupied positions circumscribed by the triangle formed by Piacenza, Cremona and Lodi, with a development which toward the northeast reached as far as Castiglione delle Stiviere and Solferino, the crossing was probably effected near the latter place. An engagement occurred on June 17th, between the Prussians and a small force of Hesse Darmstadt troops, at Friedberg, near Frankfurt-on-the-Main; the Prussians were victorious, and a regiment of Darmstadt infantry was almost annihilated. Very little has transpired respecting Austrian movements. Divisions of Austrian troops, in what force is not stated, had crossed the Silesian frontier at Klingebutel, advancing from the direction of Troppau.

From this outline of the situation it will be seen that Prussia has acted with extraordinary promptitude, and has acquired immense apparent advantages almost without striking a blow; while Austria has disappointed Europe by a sluggishness for which her friends and enemies alike are unable to account. The conquest of Saxony was accomplished, however, with such ease as to suggest a doubt whether General BENEDEK intended to defend that kingdom or to dispute its occupation by the Prussians. It may be that he was unprepared to meet the rapid movements of his antagonist. The Saxons appear to have been taken by surprise. When their Government, on the evening of June 15th, had rejected the Prussian *ultimatum*, and knew that the army of Prince FREDERIC CHARLES, which had been concentrating on their frontier, was preparing to invade the kingdom, means were hastily taken to impede its progress. Pioneers were sent to destroy the two railways leading from the frontier to Dresden—that which follows the valley of the Elbe and joins the Leipzig line at Riesa, and that which leads from Gortitz by Bautzen. In the dark, and under constant apprehension of being attacked by the Prussian advance guard, the pioneers made but little progress with the work. The rails were torn up, but were left lying uninjured by the side

of the road. About midnight an unsuccessful attempt was made to fire the wooden railroad bridge across the Elbe, at Riesa. Two piers only were destroyed, and the bridge was made passable by the evening of the following day. While the work of demolition was slowly going on, heavy masses of Prussian troops were closing down upon the frontier line. Between Gortitz and the western border, Prince FREDERIC CHARLES marshalled three strong *corps d'armée*, while near Strehla, in the north, General VON BITTENFELD divided his force into three columns, so as to advance with a broad front and as rapidly as possible upon the railway junction at Riesa. The advance from both points was made at daybreak. The pioneers who were engaged on the railways ran away before the Prussian advance guard, and what Saxon troops there were on the line retreated with all haste toward Dresden. BITTENFELD reached Riesa about nine o'clock, and occupied that town in force. Pontoon bridges were quickly thrown across the Elbe, part of the troops crossed to the right bank and pushed on to Grossenhain, while another portion were sent up the left bank toward Meissen. The pioneers and the Field Railway Corps were immediately set to work relaying the rails and repairing the bridge. In the meantime, Prince FREDERIC CHARLES advanced cautiously from Gortitz, and occupied Bautzen in the afternoon. Finding his apprehensions of an Austrian attack on his left, from the passes in the direction of Gabel and Reichenberg, unfounded, he pushed his troops more rapidly forward on the Dresden road. On the 17th he communicated with BITTENFELD, and on the following day his columns entered Dresden without opposition.

The inaction of the Saxon army is not explained. It is certainly not large, but its discipline and morale are excellent, and its cavalry is among the best in Europe. Had it been posted in two divisions on the roads leading to the Saxon capital it might have delayed the Prussian advance a sufficient length of time to enable the Austrians to reach that city. That nothing of the kind was attempted—that on the contrary, the whole Saxon army, numbering about 35,000 men, retreated into Bohemia and formed a junction with the Austrian army, indicates, as we have said, either that the Saxon Government was totally unprepared for the prompt movements of the Prussians, or that the evacuation of Saxony was determined upon by General BENEDEK. The former view is generally accepted by the European press as affording the only correct explanation of the abandonment of a point of such strategical importance as Dresden. The Prussians immediately did what the Saxons might have done. They set about fortifying Dresden and other important points, so as to enable them to hold the country with a comparatively small force. On the 23d, leaving a small garrison in the Saxon capital, the Prussians advanced into Bohemia without encountering resistance.

The movements as well as the plans of General BENEDEK can only be conjectured. The military correspondent of the *London Times*, writing from that General's headquarters at Olmütz, under date of June 19th, says, in general terms, that "all is activity" there. "The silence is broken; war is a *fait accompli*; the troops are moving, and on Thursday next (June 21st), headquarters will be changed, as I imagine, in a westerly direction." Subsequently he writes: "General BENEDEK's headquarters move on Thursday to Triibau in Bohemia." This would seem to accord with the theory that BENEDEK, assuming the offensive, would cross into Silesia with his

main army, with the intention of obtaining an equivalent for the loss of Dresden by the occupation of Breslau, from which point an advance on Berlin, or an attack on the left wing of the Prussian army under Prince FREDERIC CHARLES, would be practicable. If it is true, as stated in the latest dispatches, that Austrian divisions crossed the Silesian frontier at Klingebutel, on the 18th of June, it is not improbable that such a movement was actually made. Klingebutel is between Troppau and Ratibor. But the disposition of BENEDEK's army, and the movements of the several corps composing it, have been so carefully concealed that we can only conjecture the probable course of his campaign. On the surface, he has been foiled by the unexpectedly rapid movements of his antagonists. It was said, previous to the invasion of Saxony, that the Austrians, having massed a powerful army in Bohemia, and completely secured the alliance of the Saxon Government, would immediately occupy Dresden, after the declaration of war, and by extending their lines from Leipsic to Dresden, hold Saxony, and at the same time threaten Berlin. The railroads were at their disposal, and a few days would have sufficed to place the whole kingdom of Saxony in their hands. As we have seen, the event has proved widely the reverse of this. As we are ignorant of the original plans of General BENEDEK, we cannot say whether they have undergone a change, but all the theories which had been formed for him by newspapers and their correspondents have certainly been overthrown. And whatever may have been his plans, we cannot but regard the loss of Saxony as a serious disaster for Austria. It was from this territory that Berlin was to be threatened. A prosperous and sympathetic people were to be at the service of the Austrians. But now, all their resources are in the hands of Prussia. Their able-bodied men are conscripted into the Prussian army. Their cities, their rivers, their railroads, contribute to the strength of their enemies. And, though the Austrians have, no doubt, a reason for their apparent inactivity, though their generals are able and experienced, and their troops eager to be led against the enemy, it will undeniably operate to their disadvantage, that the first success of the war should have been on the side of Prussia. The minor German States are said to be disheartened already; and even Bavaria, it is alleged, hesitates to commence operations in alliance with a power that has allowed the first fruits of preparation to be gathered by her enemy. A brilliant counter-movement, on the part of General BENEDEK can alone restore Austrian prestige; and for this we look with much confidence. He has recently issued an address to his troops, full of confidence and full of promise, in which he tells them that grave and sanguinary events await them.

Turning to the west, we see that Prussia has there also secured the advantages of position. Hanover and Hesse-Cassel have been completely overrun, and communication with South Germany has been interrupted except by way of France. The following are the most authentic details of the occupation of Hanover. The direction taken by the Hanoverian army in its retreat was southerly, upon Gottingen, with a view to unite with the Hesse-Cassel battalions, and then to effect a junction with the Federal army at Frankfurt. From Cassel, their line of retreat would lead them through Marburg and Giessen. But this the Prussians were prepared to prevent. In anticipation of such a movement on the part of the Hanoverians, and by means of the railways from Cologne and Coblenz, they concentrated a considerable

force at Wetzlar, near the main line which connects Frankfort with Cassel, Hanover and Hamburg at Giessen. No sooner was the occupation of Hanover announced, than they seized Giessen, on the main line of railway, tore up the rails and destroyed the telegraph. At Friedberg, which lies south of Giessen on the main line, they came upon a Hesse-Darmstadt regiment, which was in no position to resist superior forces and at once gave way; the *Moniteur du Soir* says it was "almost annihilated," but other accounts deny that any serious fighting took place, and assert that the Hesse-Darmstadt troops merely fell back toward Frankfort, followed for some distance by the Prussians, who intended to seize and occupy that city. Learning, however, that Frankfort was already occupied by 40,000 Wurtemberg and Bavarian troops, who intended to dispute their entry into the town, they fell back upon Giessen and Marburg, closely followed by the Federal troops. It was reported that, subsequent to these events, the Hanoverian troops effected a junction with the Federals. The Federal army at Frankfort was said to consist of 60,000 men, under command of Prince ALEXANDER of Hesse. The Elector of Hesse and his minister of war had been taken prisoners by the Prussians, who had sent the latter to the Fortress of Minden. Though they have not taken Frankfort, the Prussians have fully secured the possession of Hanover and the northern part of Germany. They hold the great railway lines that connect Frankfort with Leipzig and Cologne, and therefore can prevent the war from being transferred to their own territory except as the result of their defeat.

We have already alluded to the crossing of the Mincio by the Italian army. The next steamer will probably bring us more definite news of the movement. In the absence of absolute facts, the following letter in the *Augsburg Gazette*, written from Genoa, will be read with interest:

It is proper now to ask, in what way will Italy commence her attack, and although no plan of campaign has been publicly promulgated, we believe we are in a position to give some hints, and that according to a plan which is said to have been approved at Paris. We will make one principal attack, and two collateral attacks. Two armies, of about 80,000 men each, will cross the Mincio in the direction of Peschiera and Mantua, to surround the latter fortress with one detachment in case of success; the main body of the army will advance on Legnago and threaten the line of the Adige. The principal attack is to be made by an army of 120,000 under CIALDINI, and the volunteers under GARIBOLDI. The objective point of this column is Padua, to advance from thence on one side to Venice, on the other into the Tyrol. At Venice, the fleet is to support the army; in the Tyrol insurrections of the populace are expected, and thus it is hoped to cut off the Quadrilateral from its most important communications. A garrison of 100,000 is posted between Bologna, Modena and Parma, to be used in support of the army of operation in case of need.

To sum up, the situation was as follows:

In South Germany, the Bavarians, with their left resting on the corps under Prince ALEXANDER of Hesse, have established their headquarters near Baireuth, guarding the line of the river Maine. Upon their right, they connect with the military system of the Austrians in Bohemia. The Saxon army has formed a junction with the Austrians, and has been placed in communication with the Bavarians. The strategical line which separates the belligerent parties is thus to be found upon the Maine, the mountains of Bohemia, and those which divide Moravia from Silesia. The efforts of both parties are directed toward piercing this extended line. Thus far the Prussians, by skilful concentration upon three principal points, have succeeded in pushing their operations up to this line, through countries opposed to them. In the West, General MANTEUFFEL, with the armies of Holstein and Westphalia, has absorbed Hanover and Hesse; Thuringia and Saxony are held by Prince FREDERIC CHARLES; while Saxony was guarded by the three corps of the army of the Prince Royal, connecting with the army of the Elbe and of Saxony. The Austrians were on the defensive in the passes of Bohemia; while the actual importance of their offensive movement in Upper Silesia had not been ascertained. Possibly, they were only feeling their way. The length of the line to be traversed, and the fact that Silesia is covered with a well-arranged system of fortresses, would render a march upon Berlin through that country a task of immense difficulty. Whatever may be the Austrian plans, the armies of the Prince Royal and of Prince FREDERIC CHARLES were drawing closer together, in anticipation of an attack; and it is not improbable that the first battle of the war may be fought in Silesia. It may have taken place already.

THE ARMY.

THE Editor would be pleased to receive for this Department of the JOURNAL all facts in relation to regiments, or detachments of regiments, and all items of Army information of general interest.

IN General Orders No. 4, Headquarters Department of the South, Brevet Major-General CHARLES R. WOODS, commanding, publishes General Court-Martial Orders No. 153, from the War Department Adjutant-General's Office, of which the following is an abstract: "JAMES W. DUNCAN, late of the so-called Confederate States Army, was tried before a Military Commission which convened at Savannah, Georgia, March 26, 1866, pursuant to Special Orders No. 27, dated February, 26, 1866, and No. 27, dated March 14, 1865, Headquarters Department of Georgia, Augusta, Georgia, of which Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. DARLING, United States Volunteers, was President, upon the charge of "Murder, in violation of the laws of war." The specification under this charge set forth:

That JAMES W. DUNCAN, an employee of the Rebel government or military authorities in the Rebel military service, at the prison established and used by said government or authorities for the confinement of Federal prisoners of war, at Andersonville, Georgia, and while serving as such in the commissary department of said prison, when a certain one of said prisoners, who belonged to a Tennessee regiment in the United States military service, but whose name as well as the name or number of whose regiment is unknown, picked up, when suffering from hunger, a crust of bread which fell from a wagon containing loaves of bread for the rations of said prisoners, did wilfully, feloniously, and with malice aforethought, fiercely assault the said prisoner, and did knock him down, and after he was down did kick him several times upon his body with great violence, thereby inflicting upon him mortal injuries, by reason of which said kicking, violence and injuries, the said prisoner (whose name is unknown) in a few days thereafter, to wit: on or about the 13th day of June, 1864, at Andersonville, aforesaid, did die. This at Andersonville, Georgia, on or about the 10th day of June, 1864.

The accused was found to be guilty of this specification except the words "with malice aforethought" and not guilty of the charge, but "guilty of manslaughter, in violation of the laws of war."

The accused was also found guilty of "violation of the laws of war" and of certain specifications under this charge, and was sentenced "to be confined at hard labor at such place as the Commanding General may direct for the period of fifteen years."

The following are the orders of the PRESIDENT in the case:

The proceedings, findings and sentence of the Commission in the foregoing case of JAMES W. DUNCAN, late of the so-called Confederate States Army, were approved by the Commanding General, Department of Georgia, and the record forwarded for the action of the PRESIDENT of the U. S. The proceedings, findings and sentence are approved. Fort Pulaski, Georgia, is designated as the place of confinement, to which the prisoner will be sent, in charge of a suitable guard, under the orders of the Commanding General, Department of the South, for the execution of the sentence of the Commission.

CAPTAIN PHILIP R. FORNEY, Fourteenth U. S. infantry, has been tried before a General Court-Martial convened in San Francisco, Cal., May 29, 1866, and of which Brevet Brigadier-General WM. H. FRENCH, U. S. A., was President, upon the charges of "disobedience of orders," and "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." The specifications under the first charge set forth that Captain FORNEY, having been specially and positively ordered by the General Commanding the Department of California to proceed to join his company in Arizona, and to do so by the steamer leaving the port of San Francisco, on the 23d of May, 1866, did neglect and fail to do so. The second specification to the first charge sets forth that Captain FORNEY failed to acknowledge the receipt of an order from the General Commanding Department of California, after having been directed to do so. The specification to the second charge sets forth that Captain PHILIP R. FORNEY, Fourteenth U. S. infantry, having gone to a certain house in San Francisco, Cal., and having there contracted a debt of one hundred dollars, more or less, did fraudulently present in payment of said debt an instrument in printing and writing, signed by him in his official character, and purporting to be a check for the sum of one hundred dollars on the banking-house of B. DAVIDSON & BERRI, of San Francisco, and did allow said check to be received in payment of said debt, and to be presented for collection at said banking-house, when he had not, and never had, any funds deposited to his credit with said firm of B. DAVIDSON & BERRI. This at San Francisco, Cal., on or about May 16, 1866. To the first charge and the specifications laid thereunder, Captain FORNEY pleaded guilty, but not guilty to the second charge and specification. The Court found the accused guilty of both the charges and specifications preferred against him, and sentenced him to be dismissed the military service of the U. S. The proceedings, finding and sentence in the above case were approved by Major-General HALLECK, commanding the Military Division of the Pacific, on the 31st of May, 1866, from which date Cap-

tain FORNEY ceases to be an officer of the United States Army.

The General Court-Martial of which Brevet Brigadier-General WILLIAM H. FRENCH, Lieutenant-Colonel Second U. S. artillery, was President, has been dissolved.

The following extracts from an order of Major-General WRIGHT, commanding Department of Texas, will show the relation between the military and civil authorities in that department:

All acts and exhibitions of disloyalty will be suppressed. Commanding officers are enjoined to act promptly and vigorously, but at the same time prudently, and will see that nothing of the kind be allowed to pass unpunished within the limits of their commands.

All proper military aid will be promptly afforded to the civil authorities and to the agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, in the discharge of their respective duties; and, generally, commanding officers will see that good order and quiet are maintained within the limits of their commands. As a general rule, in order to avoid unnecessary delays, the civil authorities and the agents of the Freedmen's Bureau should make applications for assistance directly to the nearest commanding officer, and not to these headquarters.

All cases in which the United States is a party, or in which any officer, soldier or employee of the Government is concerned, will be taken cognizance of by the military authorities; but all cases as between citizens, whether civil or criminal, will be left to the civil authorities, the only exception being where freedmen are concerned, and then only when, in the opinion of the commanding officer or agent of the Bureau, the cases cannot be left to the civil courts with reasonable assurance that justice will be obtained.

Commanding officers will not interfere in relation to crimes committed prior to the occupation of the State by the Federal forces; but any such cases that may be presented and which are considered by them as calling for the intervention of the military authorities, will be referred to Department Headquarters for instructions.

In all cases where courts of competent jurisdiction neglect or refuse to act, the military authorities will intervene, first bringing the cases to the notice of the proper civil authorities.

Cases involving title to private property will not, as a rule, be entertained by the military authorities, and never without special instructions, excepting in cases where the title claimed under is one depending upon confiscation by the late Confederate or State authorities. Such title will not be recognized, and commanding officers will, on satisfactory proof, order the delivery of the property to the rightful owners, to whom any necessary assistance will be rendered to enable them to regain and hold possession of the same.

IN pursuance of instructions from the Secretary of War, all officers of the Regular Army who are accountable for recruiting funds are required to deposit them with the following named Treasurer and Treasurers, and Special Government Depositories only, viz.: Treasurer at Washington, D. C., FRANCIS E. SPINNER. Assistant Treasurers, Boston, Mass., T. P. CHANDLER; New York City, H. H. VAN DYCK; Philadelphia, Pa., N. B. BROWNE; St. Louis, Mo., A. G. EDWARDS; Charleston, S. C., B. C. PRESSLEY; New Orleans, La., T. P. MAY; San Francisco, Cal., D. W. CHEESEMAN; Denver City, Colorado Territory, G. W. LANE; Buffalo, N. Y., C. D. NORTON; Baltimore, Md., E. H. WEBSTER; Chicago, Ill., WALTER B. SCATES; Cincinnati, O., R. H. STEPHENSON; Louisville, Ky., W. D. GALLAGHER; Pittsburg, Pa., C. W. BATCHELOR; St. Paul, Minn., J. H. STEWART; Oregon City, Omaha Territory, HENRY WARREN; Santa Fe, New Mexico, JAMES L. COLLINS; Olympia, Washington Territory, J. CUSHMAN; Mobile, Ala., —; Galveston, Texas, —; Little Rock, Ark., J. KIRKWOOD. Funds received for sales of recruiting property will, without unnecessary delay, be deposited in the nearest of said depositories to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, on account of the appropriation to which it pertains. Transfer from one depository to another will not be made without special authority from the War Department. Where there is no Assistant Treasurer or special depository near the disbursing officer, and a special depository is needed, the fact will be reported to those officers, and application be made for permission to deposit in a National Bank, naming the bank in which it is desirable to deposit. Recruiting funds will remain in the depository until actually needed for disbursement to public creditors, and the disbursements will be made of the identical funds received from the depository. This is not intended to forbid disbursing officers keeping on hand, in their office safes, such limited sums as may be clearly necessary for the proper transaction of the public business in their charge.

THE PRESIDENT has sent a message to the House of Representatives, in reply to a resolution requesting information as to whether any of the civil or military employees of the Government have assisted in the rendition of public honor to the Rebel living or dead. The message encloses communications from the heads of the various Departments. The Secretary of State, of the Navy, and Treasury reply that they have no information whatever on the matter mentioned in the resolution. The Secretary of War reports that no official information has been received by the War Department. The Secretary of the Interior says: "None of the employees of this department, so far

as I am advised and believe, within the State of Georgia, or any other of the Rebel States, have in any way countenanced or assisted in the rendition of public honors to traitors, either living or dead, or concurred in the obstruction or denial by the Rebel authorities of the privileges of doing like honors to loyalty at the graves of the Union soldiers who have perished far from their homes and kindred." The Postmaster-General says he has no information upon any branch of the inquiry so far as it may relate to officers and employees of his department. The Attorney General reports that his department has no knowledge of any such disloyal demonstration on the part of any officer subject to its jurisdiction, and believes that none such has taken place.

BREVET Brigadier-General ALEXANDER, Colonel Tenth U. S. infantry, Commanding District of Minnesota, Department of the Platte, Headquarters Fort Snelling, Minn., has issued the following order:

In compliance with instructions received from the Quartermaster-General's Office, through Headquarters Department of the State, Capt. C. W. NASH, A. Q. M., U. S. V., will at once turn over all the public property and funds in his possession, and the employees under his control, to Capt. THEO. SCHWAN, Tenth U. S. infantry, who is hereby designated to receive and receipt for this property, and who will, in addition to his other duties, perform the duties of Quartermaster at Fort Snelling and of this District. As soon as this transfer is completed Capt. NASH will proceed to his place of residence and from thence report by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army, Washington, D. C.

MAJOR-GENERAL WRIGHT, commanding Department of Texas, on the 21st ult., ordered the commanding officer of the Central District, Department of Texas, to detail an officer from the Regular troops under his command to relieve Brevet Colonel D. D. WILEY, C. S. Volunteers, as Depot Commissary at San Antonio, Texas. Upon being so relieved, Brevet Colonel D. D. WILEY, C. S. Volunteers, will, under the provisions of General Orders No. 106, series of 1865, from the War Department, his services being no longer required, proceed, without delay, to his place of residence, whence he will report by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army, and await orders.

BREVET Major-General A. B. DYER, Chief of Ordnance, in a recent report to the Secretary of War, says that, in his opinion, Harper's Ferry can never again be used to advantage for the manufacture of arms, and recommends that as soon as the ordnance depot can be broken up, all the public land and other property at that point be sold, and the proceeds applied to the construction of the armory in the West, as now authorized and directed by law to be established.

The following order was issued from the War Department on the 20th ult.:

Commanding officers of posts and stations at which officers are now performing the duty of Acting Assistant Quartermasters and of Acting Assistant Commissaries of Subsistence, will, immediately on the receipt of this order, forward to the Quartermaster-General and Commissary-General of Subsistence a copy of the order by which such officers were assigned to that duty; and hereafter, at the date thereof, copies of their orders assigning officers to, or relieving them from, such duties.

The Association of the officers of the First Long Island Volunteers (Sixth-seventh N. Y. V.), celebrated the anniversary of their muster into the U. S. service by a dinner, held at the Mansion House, Brooklyn, on the 20th ult. At an election held on the same day, Colonel JULIUS W. ADAMS was elected President, Brevet Colonel C. O. BELDEN Vice-President, and Brevet Major E. K. RUSSELL Secretary, for the ensuing year.

The commanding officer of the Post of Millican, Texas, has been ordered to send a detachment of ten men from his company, under the command of a reliable non-commissioned officer, to Whitesides' plantation, near Curyney, Grimes County, Texas, to report to Captain RANDELT, Sub-Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, at that point.

The Second California cavalry, and the First Nevada cavalry, now serving in Utah, has been ordered to be mustered out of the service at once, and the Third Californian infantry immediately upon the arrival of certain companies of the Eighteenth United States infantry at Salt Lake City.

CHARGES are said to have been presented at the State Department affecting the private conduct of ex-Major-General KILPATRICK, Minister to Chili. It is announced that the Secretary of State will immediately investigate the charges, which, if found to be based on facts, will cause the speedy recall of General KILPATRICK.

At a recent meeting of the officers of the First Massachusetts cavalry, Brevet Brigadier-General ROBERT WILLIAMS, U. S. A., was elected President, and General HORACE B. SARGENT, General SAMUEL E. CHAMBERLAIN, and Colonel B. W. CROWNSHIELD Vice-Presidents of the Association for the ensuing year.

The last Volunteer troops in the Department of Minnesota were mustered out on the 22d ult.

MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS IN CONGRESS.

MR. WILSON has introduced a new bill to increase and fix the military peace establishment of the United States, which has been referred to the Senate Military Committee. It provides for five regiments of artillery, six of cavalry and forty-five of infantry, the artillery the same as now organized, all having the same organization as is prescribed by law for the Fifth regiment; but, hereafter, adjutants, quartermasters and commissaries shall be extra lieutenants, selected from the first or second lieutenants of the regiment. The cavalry to be the same as now organized, except that each regiment shall have a veterinary surgeon, with a salary of \$100 per month; the company commissary sergeant is abolished; the regiment shall have but one hospital steward. The forty-five infantry regiments shall consist of ten regiments of ten companies each, now in the service; twenty-seven new regiments, formed by adding two regiments to each battalion of the nine remaining regiments; three regiments of veteran reserves, and five colored regiments. The sections relative to the appointment of officers, the number of officers, and the enlistment of one thousand Indians are the same as the bill previously presented. Enlistments shall be for five years. There shall be one general, one lieutenant-general, five major-generals, and ten brigadier-generals. The other sections relating to minor details, are taken from the old bill, with slight modification.

The Senate have passed the following: The House bill to provide for the payment of the Sixth, Eighth and Eleventh regiments of Ohio Volunteers, Militia, a company of cavalry and a battery of artillery called into the service to resist the KIRBY SMITH invasion in 1862; the House bill granting a section of land in the Fort Snelling Military Reservation to the State of Minnesota, for the establishment of an asylum for the relief of disabled soldiers and sailors of that State and of the United States; the House joint resolution to permit soldiers for whom homesteads had been selected without their personal examination to change such homesteads if dissatisfied with them, in the same land district, the fees paid in the first instance to apply to the second selection; a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of reporting an amendment to the act of March 3, 1849, providing payment for horses and equipments of officers lost through the management of railroad transportation; and the Senate bill to explain the provision giving three months' pay proper to officers below the rank of brigadier-general on being mustered out. It gives the pay to all who were in the service March 3, 1865. This last bill goes to the House for concurrence in verbal amendments.

The Senate Finance Committee recommend the following amendments to the Indian appropriation bill as passed by the House, but it was rejected by the Senate by a vote of 12 yeas, 21 nays:

SECTION 2 That no funds belonging to any Indian tribe with which treaty relations exist shall be applied in any manner not authorized by such treaty or by express provisions of law, nor shall money appropriated to execute a treaty be transferred or applied to any other purpose.

SEC. 3 That from and after the 31st day of December, 1866, the Secretary of War shall exercise the supervisory and appellate powers, and possess the jurisdiction now exercised and possessed by the Secretary of the Interior in relation to all the acts of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and shall sign all requisitions for the advance or payment of money out of the Treasury on estimates or accounts, subject to the same adjustment or control now exercised on similar estimates or accounts by the Auditors and Comptrollers of the Treasury, or either of them.

SEC. 4 That the Secretary of War shall be authorized, whenever in his opinion it shall promote the economy and efficiency of the Indian service, to establish convenient departments and districts for the proper administration of the duties now imposed by law on the Superintendents of Indian Affairs, and upon agents and sub-agents, and to substitute for such superintendents and agents, officers of the Army of the United States, who shall be designated for that purpose, and who shall then become charged with all the duties now imposed by law upon the superintendents and agents thus superseded, and without additional compensation therefor. Officers of the Army so designated shall not be required to give the bonds now required of civil appointees, but shall be responsible for any neglect or maladministration according to the rules and articles of war.

SEC. 5 That all contracts for transportation connected with the Indian service shall hereafter be made in the same manner, and at the same time, provided for transportation for the use of the Army.

SEC. 6 That the Secretary of War shall be authorized to withhold all special licenses from traders, and under regulations to be by him prescribed to provide the times and places at which all traders complying therewith may present themselves for bargain, barter and exchange with the several Indian tribes according to the laws of the United States regulating the same.

Both Houses insisting upon their amendments to the Freedmen's Bureau bill, a committee of conference was ordered, which recommended the adoption of the Senate's amendments. The points in dispute between the two Houses related to the disposition of the Sea Island cotton lands. The House forbid the surrender of the lands now held by the freedmen under General SHERMAN's order. The bill as passed by the Senate contains provisions under which the former owners may get possession of these lands, except such as have been sold for United States taxes.

Acting under the instructions of the House of Representatives, the Committee of the House on Invalid Pensions have reported a bill giving to each of the surviving officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates who served in the Regular Army, State troops, Volunteers or Militia, for a term of three or more months, or engaged in active battle with the enemy (including any of the Indian tribes) in the war declared by the United States against Great Britain on the 18th day of June, 1812, the amount

now paid according to the same rank, but not exceeding in any case the pay of a captain of infantry, such pay to commence from the passage of this bill and continue during his natural life.

The PRESIDENT has sent a message to the House in reply to a resolution requesting information as to whether any of the civil or military employees of the Government have assisted in the rendition of public honors to the Rebel living or dead. He incloses communications from the heads of Departments, in which they severally deny all knowledge of any such action on the part of their employees.

The Speaker of the House presented a message from the PRESIDENT transmitting a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, and a copy of the report and maps prepared by the Board of Examiners appointed under the joint resolution of June 1, 1866, to examine a site for a fresh-water basin for iron-clad vessels. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The House rejected without division the resolution offered by Mr. CLARK, of Ohio, on June 4, as follows:

Resolved, That whereas the recent successes which have attended the demonstrations of the Fenian organization, with the avowed purpose of liberating Ireland from the oppressive rule of Great Britain, according to the laws of nations as interpreted by the British authorities, entitle the said Fenian organization to be regarded with respect, and as entitled to the rights of belligerents; that the Committee on Foreign Affairs be requested to inquire into the propriety of recommending such action as may be proper to secure that object.

Mr. ROUSSEAU, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the bill to pay \$10,000 to ELLEN SANDERSON the widow of Colonel JOHN P. SANDERSON, late Provost Marshal General of Missouri, in full for special labor and services in detecting and exposing an organized conspiracy in the loyal States against the Government. A long report in support of the bill was passed, but the bill itself was rejected.

The House Special Committee, to whom was referred the subject of the assault made by Mr. ROUSSEAU on Mr. GRINNELL, made a majority and a minority report. Both reports censure Mr. ROUSSEAU severely for the assault, and Mr. GRINNELL for his transgression of the rules of debate; the majority report further recommends the expulsion of Mr. ROUSSEAU, while the minority recommends that he be "summoned to the bar of the House and be there publicly reprimanded by the Speaker."

FOURTH U. S. INFANTRY.

The following is a list of the officers of the Fourth U. S. infantry and their stations, corrected up to the 27th ult. The headquarters of the regiment are at Fort Wayne:

COLONEL.—Silas Casey, Brevet Brigadier-General, Fort Wayne, Michigan, commanding regiment, post and U. S. troops, Detroit, Michigan.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL.—A. J. Slemmer, Brevet Colonel, Madison Barracks, N. Y., commanding detachment Fourth U. S. infantry.

MAJORS.—Frederick T. Dent, Brevet Colonel, Washington, D. C., Aide-de-Camp on Staff of Lieutenant-General Grant, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; Wm. McE. Dye, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Salisbury, N. C., awaiting orders to join regiment.

CAPTAINS.—George Crook, Brevet Brigadier-General, Co. B., Washington, D. C., awaiting orders to join regiment; Robert N. Scott, Brevet Major, Co. I., San Francisco, Cal., Major of Volunteers, A. A. G., Military Division of the Pacific; Caleb H. Carlton, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Co. E, Fort Ontario, N. Y., commanding company and post; Abner R. Benedict, Co. C, Fort Columbus, N. Y., on general recruiting service; Avery B. Cain, Brevet Major, Co. F, Fort Niagara, N. Y., commanding company and post; William S. Collier, Co. K, Fort Wayne, Mich., commanding company; Robert P. McKibbin, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Co. D, Fort Brady, Mich., commanding company, detachment Fourth infantry and post; William H. Powell, Brevet Major, Co. G, Madison Barracks, N. Y., commanding company; George M. Randall, Brevet Major, Co. A, Fort Porter, N. Y., commanding company.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.—Henry W. Patterson, Co. D, Fort Wayne, Mich., Regimental and Post Quartermaster; John Miller, Co. I., Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y., commanding company and detachment Fourth infantry, C and I; George W. Dost, Co. H, Fort Wayne, Mich., commanding company; George L. Luhn, Brevet Captain, Co. K, Fort Wayne, Mich., with company; J. J. S. Hasser, Co. A., Fort Porter, N. Y., with company; George Atcheson, Brevet Captain, Co. F, Fort Wayne, Mich., Regimental and Post Adjutant, A. A. G., Headquarters U. S. troops, Detroit, Mich.; Thomas F. Quinn, Co. C, Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y., commanding company; John R. Bothwell, Co. E, Fort Ontario, N. Y., with company; Whittingham Cox, Co. G, Ogdensburg, N. Y., on general recruiting service; Henry H. Lantz, Co. B, Fort Brady, Mich., commanding company.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.—Edward Simonton, Co. C, Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y., with company, and Post Adjutant; James R. Mullikin, Co. H, Philadelphia, Pa., Mustering and Disbursing Officer; Henry C. Sloan, Co. B, Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y., with company, and Post Adjutant; John T. Hendricks, Co. F, unknown, not reported since appointment; Adam Badeau, Brevet Colonel, unattached, Washington, D. C., Military Secretary to Lieutenant-General Grant, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; Carl Veitenheimer, Co. E, Fort Ontario, N. Y., with company; Henry Seton, unattached, Fort Niagara, attached to Co. F, Fourth infantry; A. W. Vogdes, unattached, Fort Wayne, Mich., attached to Co. H; Stephen H. Bogardus, Co. I, Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y., with company.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

THE Report of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy for the present year has been transmitted to Congress by the PRESIDENT. Rear-Admiral J. A. DAHLGREN, Captain W. M. WALKER, Commander DANIEL AMMEN, Surgeon DAVID HARLAN and Chief Engineer WM. H. SHOCK, U. S. N., and Messrs SCAMMON of Illinois, EDWARDS of Pennsylvania, DUNBAR of Massachusetts, and MITCHELL of Tennessee constituted the Board.

Great satisfaction is expressed with the Educational Department of the institution, and with the fitness of the professors and instructors for their several places. Yet the Board are constrained to recommend a change in the course of instruction in some particulars. In the first place, they do not think that it is the chief or even a considerable part of the work of the Academy, to perfect the education of its pupils in literature and theoretical science. It would be a very good thing for the institution to send forth cultured and polished gentlemen, fitted to shine in foreign circles, but, in the opinion of the Board, it is impracticable to effect this, even in a very moderate degree, within the limits of a four years' course, and especially in view of the imperfect preparation with which many of the midshipmen enter the Academy. Its business is, they say, to supply to the naval service practical seamen, who can navigate our ships and fight their guns; who have acquired the habit of professional subordination, which is the best preparation for the exercise of authority, and who are thoroughly imbued with the sense of duty to their country. And this course will not, in the end, they think, give the Navy a less creditable, or even a less accomplished class of officers.

Referring incidentally to the age of admission to the Academy, the Board do not recommend a reduction of the present minimum age, but they do strongly urge Members of Congress when they select candidates to give the preference to those nearest fourteen, in view of the fact that a large part of the midshipmen enter the institution at an age, which, if not mature, is yet so far advanced as to call for special efforts to create in them the tastes and habits of the sea-faring life.

With a view to bring about the purely professional training they advise, the Board recommend the abandonment of the last three of the seven branches of the department of mathematics, including descriptive and analytical geometry and the calculus, on the ground that they cannot prudently be brought within the scope of a professional course of only four years, which begins with simple arithmetic. For the same reason they advise the reduction of the study of astronomy to the amount required for thorough instruction in navigation. Mechanics and physics they would entirely subordinate to steam engineering, and would merge the whole department of natural and experimental philosophy, including chemistry, in the department of steam. Rhetoric, as a special branch, they would discontinue, except, so far, as it can be taught in connection with English grammar, and otherwise incidentally. Physical geography, history, ethics and political science, including constitutional and naval law, and the law of nations, they will have no longer taught by text books, but by familiar lectures. The Board then say:

The time gained by the modifications of the course of study recommended might, in the opinion of the Board, be advantageously used in giving increased attention to branches having a more immediate bearing upon the active duties of naval life.

Steam engineering, including, as it does, under their recommendation, all of mechanics and physics that should be studied at the Academy, should now have a far more prominent place in the course of instruction than it has had hitherto. It is apparent that steam is now and must continue to be of such general application as to make it indispensable for the efficiency of a naval officer that he should understand the construction of steam machinery, and the methods of using, repairing, and preserving it. We are, therefore, gratified to learn that the course of instruction in this department had been extended so as to cover three years of the academic course. They were much impressed by the proficiency of the students and the readiness with which they mastered the mechanical details of the subject. In our judgment this department, for the successful organization of which great credit is due to the officer in whose charge it is placed, deserves to be carefully fostered, and a thorough understanding of the practical management of steam in the naval service should be made an object of honorable ambition among the midshipmen. The board are also of opinion that the study of gunnery, in view of the important improvements recently made in artillery and projectiles, should receive increased consideration as a branch of naval science, the practice and investigation of which it is the interest and desire of the Government to promote.

It is also deemed important that increased attention should be given to the acquisition of French and Spanish, as spoken languages. For obvious reasons, facility in the use of these languages is now more necessary than ever for our naval officers, and it is therefore recommended that every means be used to perfect the instruction in these branches, and especially to give the students the utmost amount of practice that is possible in using these languages while in the recitation room, and to introduce, so far as possible, the oral method of instruction.

These views, the Board say, have the concurrence of the Superintendent of the Academy, to whom they pay high compliment, and many of its leading officers. They com-

mend the intention of the officers of the Academy to send the entering class of midshipmen on board of a practice ship for a cruise of four months immediately after their preliminary examination, and advise that this plan be made a permanent feature of the course. They also advise the adoption of a regulation requiring every candidate for admission to the Academy to declare his own personal desire to adopt the naval profession, and his full belief in his adaptation for the naval service. This system, in connection with the practice of beginning the course with a four months' cruise, would have the advantage of partially sifting the entering class with reference to their tastes and aptitude for naval life, and would thus, in many cases, save to the Government the expense of carrying on a costly course of instruction with young men who have neither fondness nor capacity for the service. And in that case the Board recommend the greatest strictness on the part of the Navy Department in accepting the resignations of members of the upper classes or of graduates, in order that it may be thoroughly impressed upon the minds of all that this institution was not established for the purpose of educating gratuitously a certain number of young men, however deserving, but for the purpose of obtaining trained and devoted officers for the Navy. The Board also advise, for the same practical end, that the annual Summer cruise be extended to four months, so that in the four years of instruction the midshipmen may have sixteen instead of twelve months in which to familiarize themselves with the practical details of seamanship and the characteristic of the profession on which they are entering.

They recommend that the examination in February be no longer regarded as final, and that midshipmen found deficient in any branches at that time be not held liable to dismissal or reduction to a lower class, but that while it continue to have its present value upon the merit-roll, it be treated as an informal test, warning those who may be found deficient of the necessity of increased diligence, for the purpose of meeting the final and decisive test in June. This has been the custom of West Point in the corresponding examination of the cadets in February. It is further recommended as regards the lower classes, by the fact that many midshipmen, entering the Academy with imperfect preparation and without habits of study, and thus laboring during their earlier months at great disadvantage, afterward develop not only the other qualities of good officers, but fair natural capacity for learning. The Board were also led to consider the question whether midshipmen of manifest aptitude for seamanship, and having the material of good officers, should be dismissed from the service for deficiency in branches of subordinate practical importance, or for a deficiency in conduct as exhibited by the merit-roll. They do not think it expedient, however, to recommend any changes which should seem to single out certain branches for neglect at pleasure or to relax the discipline of the institution—believing it best that all cases of failure to meet the requirements of the prescribed course should remain, as at present, to be decided by the department in the exercise of a sound discretion as to the interests of the service. The discipline of the Academy and the moral tone of the students is represented as in every way satisfactory and creditable.

The Report closes with recommendations as to the improvement in the Academy grounds and buildings, as to the pay of midshipmen, which is recognized as insufficient, and with complimentary words for Admiral PORTER and the Academy over which he presides.

Admiral DAHLGREN, the President of the Board, does not sign the report, because he disagrees with it in one important particular—the numerical value assigned to certain studies in the scale given by the Board. The study of steam is placed above that of ordnance, and receives a value one-fifth greater. The Admiral says:

I am unable to concur in the propriety of establishing or retaining such a relation. That, generally accepted, to make a good sea officer, assigns seamanship the first place, then ordnance and gunnery, then navigation. I do not understand that it is proposed to dispense with the engineers of the Navy, or to divest them of any of their duties, but to instruct the sea officers sufficiently to take full cognizance of what is going on in the steam department, and, if necessity should arise, to superintend the working of the engine. The ordnance of a ship-of-war alone gives it its distinctive character, and its proper use gives victory. If the knowledge of steam required of a sea officer were allowed to have an equal value with navigation, it seems to me that nothing further could be desired. I believe that Admiral PORTER concurs with me in this opinion.

There are other valuations in the scale of the Board susceptible of improvement. Aptitude in practical seamanship is a most desirable qualification, and should have a separate valuation—a view sustained by each one of the officers of the Academy who have appeared before the Board. It is understood to be included in the estimate of values assigned to the various branches; it seems, however, advisable to give it a defined and separate value.

I would recommend that a Board of competent officers be assembled after the Summer's cruise, in order to adjust the scale of value that shall be assigned to the several branches that are to be taught at the Academy."

COMPANY G, Sixth U. S. cavalry, has reported for duty at Headquarters Military Division of the Gulf.

FRESH-WATER BASIN FOR IRON-CLADS.

THE Board, consisting of Brevet Brigadier-General B. S. ALEXANDER, U. S. Engineers, and Captain MELANCTON SMITH, and Chief Engineer J. W. KING, U. S. N., which was appointed to report upon the suitability of the harbor of Portland, Maine, as a fresh-water basin for the iron-clads, have handed in their report. The report treats of the subject somewhat at length, and the first part of it is given up to proving the necessity of some suitable basin for iron-clads. The plans of the Presumpscott Land and Water Company are explained in full, but the following extract from the report is sufficient to show their decision and reasons for the same.

The site pointed out to me by the city authorities for their basin is on the flats and close to the works of the company's intended basin and docks, and for which two plans were presented. One of these embraces not only a magnificent basin with a water area of 10,272 acres, but also represents within its interior 42 stone dry docks, each 400 feet long by 100 wide, with a back entrance 350 feet by 60 feet. The other plan simply represents a basin to contain a water area of 70 acres, and 1 stone dock 400 feet long and 120 feet wide, with a back entrance 400 feet by 60 feet. To adopt either plan, or any other that may be prepared, the basin must be formed by building a great sea wall or breakwater, of nearly one mile in length, and at least 25 feet high from low water-mark; drain and excavate the whole of its surface, a large portion of which is represented to be a rock; make coffer dams, and construct a main entrance gate and lock to be 350 feet long. The supply of water is to be received from Presumpscott River, the immediate source of which river is Sebago Lake, a body of water 17 miles distant, and represented to cover an area of 117 square miles. We are satisfied that the supply of pure fresh water would at all times be abundant, and that the atmosphere is remarkably healthy, and in this consists the only advantage of the site that we were able to ascertain. Its disadvantages are apparent. The designs projected by the Land and Water Company for their works, as well as for the construction of an iron-clad basin at the place named, are practicable, and no extraordinary engineering skill would be required to carry them into execution; but the enormous expenditure of money that would be made, and the great length of time that would necessarily be consumed in the construction, is sufficient in itself to preclude the undertaking. We have made no detailed estimates of the cost and time, but we are satisfied that a proper fresh-water basin for the reception of iron-clad vessels could not be constructed in Portland Harbor in less than seven years, and would cost several millions of dollars, and the result then would be simply the possession of a fresh-water basin to be supplied with water from a company. It would be frozen over solid, with ice at least 18 inches thick, for five months in the year; it would also be within reach from the sea of rifle projectiles in use at the present day, and would be removed from any navy-yard where established facilities exist for repairing, equipping and fitting out vessels, when required in an emergency. The creation, therefore, of such a basin at Portland would involve also either the creation of a navy-yard, or the necessity of towing the vessels by sea to the navy-yard when suddenly ordered to be equipped for service. In the former case, a yard and station would be established in a locality far removed from the great source of supplies required for naval purposes at the present day, and in the latter case, expense, risk and delay would be incurred in removing the vessels. The Board, therefore, consider it proper to express the hope that some other place may be found, not far from a navy-yard, where an abundance of freshwater can be commanded without resorting to such expensive structures, and the position of which shall not only be within speedy reach of our great coal fields, numerous iron mills, steel works, and various naval supplies required, but also so far removed from sea as to secure it from the possibility of being reached by hostile shell.

The following results of the trials of the Armstrong gun, which is taken from the *London Engineer*, will, doubtless, prove highly interesting to all who desire information on the results of the testing of heavy ordnance:

In the valuable returns showing the number of rifled guns, "of not less than 9-in. calibre, and up to 13.3-in. calibre, that have been tried by the Government," moved for by Lord ELCHO in the House of Commons (parliamentary paper No. 220 of this session), we find that the Armstrong 13.0-in. calibre shunt gun with ten grooves, weighing 22 tons 15 cwt., was found unserviceable after only fifty-one rounds. With a charge of powder of 100 lbs. it fired five iron shot weighing 577 lbs., three steel shot of 573 lbs., one iron shell of 569 lbs., and a steel shell of 567 lb. It then fired two iron 569-lb. shells, with charges of 90 lbs. and of 80 lbs. With 70 lbs. of powder it was used with ten 570 lbs. iron shot, nine 620 lbs., and five 670 lb-shot of the same kind. The charges were then reduced to 60 lbs. of powder, with which it fired five shots of 570 lbs., 620 lbs., and 670 lbs. respectively. After these fifty-one rounds it was found unserviceable. "The steel tube is split in at least eight of the grooves; the external coil is split at the breech at one of the intermediate coils;" and it significantly states that the "full extent of the injury is not ascertained." The Armstrong 13.3-in. gun (ten-grooved shunt), weighing 22 tons 18 cwt., was fired 202 rounds, with charges of 90 lbs. down to 40 lbs. of powder. The three charges of 90 lbs. of powder were behind two 304-lb. iron shot, and one steel 344-lb. shot. Eighty-nine 70-lb. charges were placed behind 512 lb. iron shot, and one iron shell of 612 lbs.; and thirty-eight rounds of the same weight of powder were fired with 518-lb. iron shot. Twenty-five 598-lb. shells were also each fired with 60 lbs. of powder, and several 612-lb. shells with diminished charges. The gun is, however, after the total of 202 rounds, still reported to be serviceable. "There are various superficial defects and incipient fissures in the bore, and a bad weld 10 inches from the muzzle, but nothing to cause the condemnation of the gun."

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

BREVET RANK IN THE NAVY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Your correspondent, who, with such perhaps unmeant appreciation of the fitness of the term, styles himself "Bogus," bewails, in your issue of the 16th instant, the fact that line officers of his grade, some of whom "are upward of forty years of age, with a service record of twenty years or more" (and others little over twenty years of age, with a service record of less than eight, including, as in the former case, the four or five years at the Naval Academy, where they were taught all they know beside reading, writing and the first four rules of arithmetic), "are compelled to associate in a ward-room with staff officers," some of whom, he might have added, are sixty years of age, with an actual adult service record of twenty-five or thirty. He goes on to assert, with unparalleled effrontery, that "it would be absurd to confer brevets on the staff, for with all due respect for these gentlemen" (and, judging by the amount he shows, there must be little due them, the term "gentlemen" being probably used by a stretch of undeserved courtesy, since it is also shared by line officers), "it is believed [i.e. "Bogus" believes] that line officers are only fairly entitled to them," and urges as an additional reason therefor, that "the line have been already sufficiently humiliated to claim exemption from further inroads on their prerogative." It is to be regretted that he did not enlighten us on the nature of that prerogative. His sentence beginning, "Oh, pity the sorrows of our gray-haired parsons, dignified doctors, hard-hearted paymasters and aspiring engine-drivers," he calls "badinage," and he follows and concludes with an announcement even less lucid and more like badinage than the antecedent remark, that "all such annoyance may be obviated by giving to the line, brevet rank and increased pay."

The writer of this curious paragraph, which has been laughed at by the staff and pronounced "silly stuff," "puerile absurdity," etc., by the line, on the station at which I live, is by his own showing a Lieutenant-Commander—though a "Bogus" one—and I am glad that he thus broadly separated himself from the many good and true men of his grade, who are esteemed and respected as well by the staff as by the line of the Navy. Being so clamorous for brevet rank, it might be questioned whether his antecedents would sustain his pretensions, as well as those of more modest heroes of the war, and whether he has not already, as suggested by a line officer, been further advanced than he had any right or reason to expect. He is so painfully sensitive to the absurdity of brevetting staff officers, that he might be one of those line officers who stood by while an assistant surgeon volunteered to carry a hawser, under fire, to a vessel in danger, or one of those who allowed another assistant to perform the duties of the navigation officer and work out daily the vessel's position from his sextant observations. The Secretary of the Navy and the admiral commanding the squadron considered the medical officer, killed at Fort Fisher while staunching the bleeding of a comrade wounded beside him in the front of the assaulting party, a brave and gallant officer, and would have promoted him had he survived; but "Bogus" says that is "absurd," and no less absurd would it be, thinks he, to confer brevets on the "aspiring engine-driver," who, at the risk of his own life, saved his vessel and the lives of the line officers on board of her (whom, of course, it would be no absurdity to brevet); or on the "hard-hearted paymaster," who, with the paltry salary of two thousand a year, handled millions of dollars, keeping, with minute exactness, the accounts of thousands of men and officers, and rendering to his government a faithful return of every penny; or on the "dignified doctor," who took the hands and held the heads of scores of ungrateful Boguses, and walked unhesitatingly twenty times a day, through a yellow fever ward, to have only peeped into which would have blanched the cheek and shaken the knees of "Bogus."

"Bogus" must have left school so recently that he may never have had occasion to receive a nautical hint from any staff officer, however old a cruiser; and it is to be hoped he has profited so well by the education his country has given him (and the years of which he includes among his "service record of twenty years or less"), that he will never have to rely on a friendly staff officer to write his official communications, or to speak French and Spanish for him, when thrown in contact with representatives of foreign nations. Services thus rendered have been of such inestimable value to the Government as to merit a brevet; and I quite agree with "Bogus," that it would be "absurd to confer brevets on the staff" who are fools enough to do such thankless duty. And, "Bogus," if you are ever member of a court-martial, do not find the accused "not guilty," and sentence him "to be dishonorably dismissed," for that might hinder even you from getting the "brevet rank and increased pay," which is to save you from annoyance.

"Time-honored class distinctions are swept away," sighs "Bogus;" and this would cause one to fear lest he had suffered from losing that long pupillage as a Lieutenant which would have been his lot had Congress not created the grade of Lieutenant-Commander; but he insists that he is "sufficiently humiliated." Were this not so, it might be feared that he would not know how to conduct himself should he meet at the table of a French Admiral (though the chances of his doing so are few) the "dignified doctor," who is that Admiral's daily messmate; or should he encounter at St. James (likewise a remote contingency in his case) Sir JOHN LIDDELL, and be told that he, too, despite his title and Admiral's rank and ribbon of the Bath, was only a "doctor." European services have committed the absurdity of scattering their honors of title, rank and decoration among their staff officers; and in our Army, "even doctors have been made Colonels, Brigadiers and Major-Generals." Therefore, do you, O honorable Secretary and honorable Senate! save the line officers of the Navy of the United States from further "humiliation," preserve their "prerogative" (whatever

that may be) from further inroads, and spare "Bogus" and his brethren further "annoyance by giving to the line only brevet rank and increased pay." Is it not "sufficient humiliation" that the Chiefs of the Staff Bureau rank as Commodores? Do not the Senior Staff Officers, "gray-headed, dignified, hard-hearted, aspiring" old fellows, rank as Captains—the fifth grade on the new scale? What though in the British service they do become Vice-Admirals, and in that of France Centre-Amiraux, would you make them my equals? (*Bogus loquitur.*) Forbid it! Are the "gray-headed" ones not commissioned to preach to me and save the soul I have—the "dignified" ones to make me well, the "hard-hearted" ones to pay me money, and the "aspiring ones" to move my ship? Do I not know all about their professions as well as my own, and can they comprehend anything about mine? Are they ever invested with the grave responsibilities of a command? Do they know how to sail ships (especially steamers) and boats, fire guns, and drill squads? Can they write as I can, speak as I can, both in English and all other tongues? Are they as erudite, as polished, as intelligent, or as high-born? Is there anything in the nature of their professions comparable with my calling in importance, in dignity or in responsibility? I am "sufficiently humiliated;" therefore, do you, O "gray-headed parson!" content thyself with thy gray hairs and thy Lieutenant's pay. You, O "dignified doctor!" wrap thyself up in thy dignity, and be satisfied with the gold lace thou so unreasonably wearst. You, O "hard-hearted Paymaster!" (*pursue* more correctly) harden your heart as much as you please, and be mistered to the end of your days. And you, O "aspiring engine-driver!" let your aspirations escape with your steam, and listen to your master when he pulls the bells, but don't annoy "Bogus," don't make "further inroads on his prerogative," and, above all, don't ask to partake with him of "brevet rank and increased pay."

STAFF OFFICER.

UP AND DOWN THE CORCORADO ON FOOT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—We have been up the Corcorado; on foot, too; a feat (no pun) not often accomplished in Rio, where one is soon disabused of any penchant for walking, by the tropical heat and ensuing languor. The party was arranged some days ago, to consist of four officers from the *Onward* and one or two civilians; the latter agreeing to engage the mules a day before; as, without this precaution, none can be had in Rio on a festa day. This they failed to do—through forgetfulness or something worse, and when we got ashore we found that the excursion must be postponed, unless we made up our minds to walk. And, as no one seemed inclined to back out, we chartered a carriage to carry us and our mountain luncheon to the foot of the hill, whence we were to start on the ascent.

I must confess that various and sundry fearful glances were cast toward the lofty peak nearly three thousand feet over our heads, and we remembered us, with wistful recollection, of the smooth deck whereon our perambulations had, for the most part, been performed during several years past. But it was too late to recede, and we went on, through the Ruas d'Ajuda and Barbosas into the charming suburb called Laranjeiras—orange groves. Past beautiful mansions and lordly palaces, embowered in the golden-fruited trees that give to the street its name, we rolled on; now waving a polite salute to some fair Senhora in a garden, or alighting to pluck a moss rose from one of the thousand bushes lining the carriage way, until we came to a point whence a divergent path led up the mountain side, where we stopped and girded up our loins for the ascent.

All our misgivings returned in double force at the first view of the steep road, and when our cocheiro answered a question from Mr. POWELL with "Two leagues to the top, Senhores," I wanted to go back, and nothing but very shame kept me from doing so. Up we went, joking and laughing as we mounted the first few hundred yards, jumping over hard places with an alacrity that was all very fine if it could have been kept up, but which was woefully misplaced here, as it took away the breath that was sadly needed afterward. For a mile and a half at least, the way was hard—and instead of walking, we climbed—all the time wishing that we had a Jacob's ladder hung over the rocks above. Then came the pleasant part. The road became nearly level, winding along the banks of cool glens, dim with the shade of palms and parasites—ever and anon giving up to our eager eyes glimpses through the green leaves of the loveliness beneath, foreshadowing the glorious scenes that would repay us for our labor when the summit was reached. Gurgling, brawling brooks leaped from rock to rock down the mountain in silvery cascades, or were conducted, in a more orderly way, into the great Carioco Aqueduct beneath, the aqueduct that carries to the thirsty Fluminenses of Rio their supply of the life-sustaining fluid. Rustic bridges of jequitaba and mango roots crossed gorges of immense depth, into whose recesses we gazed anxiously, almost expecting some one from the darkness—some giant of the Corcorado—to arise and bar our path. But the age of giants has passed, and we pursued our way upward uninterrupted, until a sudden gleam of sunlight and the voices of men warned us that some human beings had perched themselves away up here among the clouds.

By the way-side stood a long, narrow, one-storied house, dirty and uncomfortable in appearance, but overlooking a scene that was sufficiently beautiful to repay us for our weariness. No time to stop long here; only a moment to visit the summer house in the garden, which was covered with the trailing vines of the jessamine and maracuja, and the very commencement of the aqueduct, here a mere thread of a streamlet, with water as pure and cool as that of a lake held in dear remembrance in our own native land, called Horicon; in which we bathed our heated faces and dusty hands with the air of men who had earned the privilege.

Around the house stood half-a-dozen stupid, miserable looking Fluminenses, to whom we addressed the question, "Quem dilencia mais está subir, Senhor?" (How much further yet to climb, Sir?)

"Ô quarto legua, Senhores," (a quarter of a league, gen-

tleman,) was the reply, but accompanied by a shrug and an expressive glance upward, as he added "but very steep."

On we pressed, singing snatches of our old college song "Up-i-dee," until the extreme difficulty of the ascent and the overpowering weariness made frequent halts necessary. It was very steep, more like a quarter league of staircase than anything else, and our darky, with the luncheon on his head, proved his superiority at climbing by going far ahead of us. At last, from a hundred yards above, we heard his joyful cry "Ja foi! ja foi, Senhores!" (Here we are, Sirs!) One more effort, and with panting breath and beating hearts, we threw ourselves down upon the narrow, wall-encircled plateau of rock which forms the very crest of the mighty mountain, nearly three thousand feet above our starting point; so utterly exhausted that for a half hour no one cared to look. I never was so thirsty in my life, from the intense perspiration and hurried action; and we now found, to our intense disgust, that we had no water, and there was none nearer than the little aqueduct at the house we had passed last. However, we had our lunch basket, with oranges and Bordeaux wine, upon which we made an immediate onslaught, and arose refreshed, to catch our first glimpse of the panorama beneath.

Clustered together on the very pinnacle, so far up in Heaven's ethereal blue that no sound from the nether world was audible, with uncovered heads we thanked the good genius that brought us here.

Not a single cloud marred our enjoyment of the view, which extended, in all directions save inland, over a range of some seventy-five miles.

Cape Frio, with its bold and characteristic outlines, was the boundary to the northward—the Organ Mountains, with their pipe-like peaks and snowy summits, to the westward—the Fijuca dome and Gavia's level surface inland, and to the east, the grand, the glorious sea. The islands of Raza and Rodondo, Mai and Pai, were mere brown spots on the surface of the water, and an inward-bound East-Indian man, not a mile from the entrance of the harbor, only a speck; her sails flashing in the sunlight like the white breast of a sea-gull. The circular island and fort of Villegagnon and the castle and convent of Nossa Senhora da Boa Viagem, were directly at our feet; so far below that they appeared like photographs on the vast map that lay before our eyes, blazing in the light of a tropical mid-day. In the foreground were the cities of Niterohy and San Domingos—the palm-crowned hills of Jurubaba and Ponto del Rei, and the harbor, with its crowd of shipping so dwarfed that the vessels seemed like fairy toys. The suburbs of Botofogo and Laranjeiras, the Largo do Machado and Jardim Botânico, with the splendid avenue of palms, formed the right of the picture; and on the left was Rio, with its hundred oriental spires and miles of red-tiled roofs; no longer a city, reeking with odors not from Araby the blest, the home of corruption, but a sweet picture, all the sharpness and ugliness toned down by distance into a matchless beauty, upon whose charms the eye delighted to linger. Separated into clusters of buildings by the many hills forming the land, it rather appeared a number of villages connected by white roads than one vast city; and we found this illusion difficult to dispel.

But if I were to allow my pen full sway, twenty sheets would not contain all I would say of the charming panorama upon which we feasted our sight that day, so I must stop. After gazing until the sun made our eyes ache, we found a shady nook a little way down where we discussed the cold chicken and fixins, and spent an hour longer, singing in full chorus, the songs of home.

But "the shades of night were falling fast" and we began to realize that it was a long way down; so, with another long, lingering look at the scene it might never be our lot to see again, we turned our faces earthward. Coming down was more wearing than climbing up, owing to the difficulty of preventing the head from going faster than the feet; but, in an hour and a quarter, we stood at the foot, with skinned toes and weary limbs. Thence a gondola (Rio name for an omnibus) brought us to the Hotel Leao do Ouro, where an excellent dinner somewhat revived us, and we came on board too tired to sleep.

U. S. S. ONWARD, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, May 20, 1866.

DESERTIONS IN THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Although not wishing to enter into any controversy with "J. C. McD," on the subject of "Desertions in the Army," he, nevertheless, accuses me of so grossly mistating the position of the soldier, that I feel compelled to ask your kindness to allow a place in your estimable journal for the following remarks: "J. C. McD's" knowledge, however, seems to be confined to Jefferson Barracks, and, therefore, Sir, I can excuse him for his little knowledge of the state of the Army in the South. Since writing my former letter I have had occasion to visit various parts of the State of Alabama, and I am more than ever convinced that my former opinion was correct as to the cause of desertion. Your correspondent affirms that fresh meat can always be obtained for the soldier; now, Sir, how is it then that in some of the posts I visited fresh meat had only been issued once in a period of six weeks (notwithstanding the strenuous exertions of the C. O. of the troops to obtain it), pork and bacon being alone furnished to the men.

As regards the pay, I am surprised, Sir, that a man of common sense should put forth the argument that the troops in the service of the U. S. are better paid than those of any other country. He seems to forget that here labor of every class commands much higher wages than in Europe. Again, he seems to think that all that a soldier requires to purchase are his blacking brushes, gloves, etc.; no little enjoyments are to be allowed the men. When, however, he has to pay from 15 to 25 cents for a newspaper, and 20 cents for a glass of beer at the post sutler's, his sixteen dollars will not go very far, but, of course, Sir, a poor soldier ought not to require any of these luxuries; nevertheless, Sir, I maintain that men in these southern climates require a moderate quantity of stimulants. Lastly, your correspondent states that there is a check attached to every post. Now, Sir, I have visited:

twenty different ones, and not at a single one have I found a chaplain. J. C. McD. is right, then, when he states that the "religious improvement of the soldier all remains with himself."

I can perfectly assure your correspondent that he is mistaken in supposing that I belong to that class of men who are always grumbling, no matter how well they are treated. Any remarks that I have brought forward have been advanced with the hope that they might produce some benefit to the soldiers; and there is no doubt, Sir, that if the officers in command took the same interest in the welfare of the men as the commanding officer at Jefferson Barracks, the Army would very soon be in a different condition to what it is at the present time.

C. L.

NASHVILLE, TENN., June 23, 1866.

THE LATE CAPTAIN ELISHA PECK, U. S. N.

AN EVENTFUL LIFE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The JOURNAL of the 23d announces to its readers the death of Captain ELISHA PECK, U. S. N., at the ripe age of seventy-six years, fifty-three years of which were passed in the service of his country. So one by one these veterans of the Navy—living links connecting the history of the present with that of the Navy of the past—are called from our midst.

At thirteen years of age Captain PECK first went to sea as cabin-boy in the brig *Hogus* on a voyage from his native town, New Haven, Conn., to the West Indies, and he continued in the merchant service till the year 1813, with the exception of two years forced service on board English men-of-war. Being at London in August 1812, mate of the embargoed ship *Ann*, war having been declared by the United States against Great Britain, he was arrested and detained as a prisoner of war on board the prison ship *Nassau* in Chatham river till the following March, when he was paroled and sent to Newport, R. I., in the American ship *Robinson Potter*, a cartel. Having been exchanged, in July 1813, he entered as master's mate in the United States Navy for twelve months, and joined *Gunboat 92* at New London; in May in the following year was transferred to the frigate *Macedonian*, and on re-entering after his discharge, he was attached to the frigate *United States* at New London; in December, 1814, he was appointed Acting Sailing Master, ordered to the *Macedonian*, in a few months transferred to the *United States*, and in September 1815 sailed in the latter frigate as Acting Midshipman and Acting Sailing Master from Boston for the Mediterranean, continuing upon that station till November, 1820. He served from 1821 to 1824 as Acting Sailing Master of the line-of-battle ship *Franklin* in the Pacific, in the *Brandywine* when she took General LAFAYETTE to France, and on her cruise in the Mediterranean, in 1825 and 1826, was promoted to a Lieutenantancy in 1826, served from 1827 to 1830 in the frigate *Java* and line-of-battle ship *Delaware* in the Mediterranean, from 1831 to 1834 in the sloop *Fulmouth* and brig *Dolphin* in the Pacific, from 1836 to 1838 in the sloop *Natchez* and *Vandalia*, and in command of the schooner *Grampus* in the West Indies, and from 1840 to 1843 as senior Lieutenant of the New York Navy Yard. Being commissioned a Commander in 1843, Captain PECK from 1849 to 1851 commanded the sloop *Portsmouth* on the coast of Africa, and from 1852 to 1855 was in command of the Receiving Ship *North Carolina* at New York. In September 1855 he was placed on the Reserved List with leave pay as Commander, and in 1863 was promoted to Captain. During three years of the late war he was in command of the Naval Rendezvous at Portsmouth, N. H.

In January, 1807, being then a seaman on board the American Ship *John*, from New York, bound for the north of Europe, the vessel was boarded off the coast of Holland from H. B. M. sloop of war *Ariel*, Commander JOSEPH OLIVER, and the late Captain PECK was impressed as an English subject and taken on board the English vessel; though he showed a genuine American protection and asserted that he was a native of New Haven in the State of Connecticut, the English commander chose to regard the protection as spurious and the statement regarding nativity to apply to New Haven, England, and refused to release his acquisition. After serving on board the *Ariel* till April 1808 during which time he was once disabled by a splinter in action, he was transferred to the *Trident*, of 64 guns, then fitting out for the flag-ship of Admiral BALL at Malta, and he went to Malta in her in July of that year. While on board the *Trident* "promotion to the quarter-deck" was offered to him as a reward for jumping overboard and saving the life of a boy who had fallen overboard at sea, an honor he declined "because he was an American;" and he was rated captain of her main-top at eighteen years of age, an evidence of his proficiency at that early age as a seaman. In January 1809, when on shore from the *Trident* as coxswain of a boat, he availed himself of a favorable opportunity and deserted, shipping under a fictitious name on board the hired armed ship *Lord Eldon* then ready for sea. The efforts made to obtain men for the "King's ships" rendered officers of vessels sailed on private account little disposed to regard without compulsion the King's prior claim, and interest impelled them to shield from apprehension those men of their crews suspected of desertion from men-of-war. In consequence of precautions taken on behalf of the deserter, the officer and party from the *Trident* were foiled in their search, and Captain PECK reached Gibraltar in the *Lord Eldon*, where, once more, by deserting from her and crossing to Algiers, he was enabled to place himself under the somewhat precarious protection of the United States flag, by entering on board the American ship *Alpha*, whose captain showed him much kindness in taking such precautions that he escaped detection and capture by English searching officers, and he reached London in July, and in August returned to the United States in the ship *Ann*.

Having been on boat service in New London harbor on the night on which it has been stated that disloyal persons on shore prevented the departure of Commodore DECATUR's squadron by acquainting the enemy in the offing by signals of his preparations, and thus enabling them to

have a superior force in favorable position for intercepting him, Captain PECK always positively denied the truth of the statement that blue lights were burned on the night in question as signals to the enemy's fleet; and he further stated that subsequently to the war he met upon a foreign station the signal officer of the *Ramirez*, Commodore HARDING's flag ship, when he was bombarding New London, and was assured by that gentleman that no blue lights were seen by the English squadron at the time referred to. Captain PECK also stated that he met Midshipman CHANNING, who made the report that blue lights had been burned on shore near New London and seen from the boat under his charge, as he was rowing guard in the harbor, and Mr. CHANNING acknowledged to him that the report was incorrect, stating that the boat's crew had taken advantage of his ignorance and want of experience, and imposed upon his credulity by reporting every light seen on shore as a blue light when no blue light was seen.

Every person associated upon duty with Captain PECK will recollect with a smile the many evidences of a quaint sense of humor that was a characteristic of his mind, and all will remember with pleasure how careful he was that these eccentricities of pleasantry should never wound the feelings or offend the prejudices of others, or mar the harmony of intercourse with associates. Always honest, single-minded, and courteous; a man of generous impulses, with a delicate sense of honor, of warm feelings and kindness of heart, he was esteemed most by those who knew him best.

The decease of this genial, cheerful, humor-loving gentleman will bring sadness to the hearts of many friends in the Navy, a pleasant, cheerful, respected companion having passed from their midst; and the Navy at large will receive with regret the fact that another officer of the old school, whose education was essentially practical, a thorough and accomplished seaman, of diversified experience, eminently conscientious, zealous and intelligent in the discharge of his duty, is lost to the service for the future. Unfailing cheerfulness of disposition and unselfish considerations were especially obvious in his last illness; deprived of speech, rendered to a degree helpless by disease, he seemed to endeavor, with his accustomed tenderness, by avoiding complaint, to spare the feelings of those dearest to him, to wish to alleviate, as it were, to their hearts the poignancy of the bereavement that was inevitable. Solaced by the presence of his wife and children, it seemed at last when his active spirit took its flight that in truth it had found rest.

W. W. S.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS SINCE JUNE 23, 1866.

JUNE 23.—The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant F. W. Maclay, Ordnance Department, Special Orders No. 242, May 22, 1866, from this office, is hereby extended twenty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

JUNE 23.—First Lieutenant George Griffith, Ninth U. S. infantry, (recently appointed) will proceed to Newport Barracks, Ky., and report in person to the commanding officer, who will, upon his reporting at that place, order him to join his regiment in the Department of California.

JUNE 23.—Permission to delay reporting to his proper station, until further orders, is hereby granted Brevet Major Theodore Yates, Thirtieth U. S. infantry.

JUNE 23.—Brevet Colonel George L. Hartsuff, Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. A., will report to Major-General Meade, commanding Military Division of the Atlantic, for temporary duty.

JUNE 23.—Permission to delay reporting to the Chief Engineer of the Army for duty for ninety days, from June 22, 1866, is hereby granted Brevet Brigadier-General John G. Parke, Corps of Engineers.

JUNE 23.—Permission to delay reporting for duty in South Carolina, as directed in Special Orders No. 279, June 13, 1866, from this office, is hereby granted Brevet Brigadier-General D. S. Stanley, Major Fifth U. S. cavalry, until further orders.

JUNE 23.—Permission to delay complying with so much of Paragraph 3, Special Orders No. 265, June 5, 1866, from this office, as directed him to proceed without delay to Little Rock, Arkansas, and report for duty with his battery (G.), is hereby granted Brevet Captain A. J. McDonald, Fifth U. S. artillery, for sixty days, to date from June 30, 1866.

JUNE 23.—The Superintendent General Recruiting Service, New York City, will forward, under proper charge, by sea, four hundred and sixty-six of the disposable recruits of the General Service, U. S. A., as soon as that number shall have accumulated in depot, to the First U. S. infantry, serving at New Orleans, La.

JUNE 23.—The Superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service, Carlisle Barracks, Pa., will forward, under proper charge, one hundred and fifty-nine of the disposable recruits of the mounted service, U. S. A., as soon as that number shall have accumulated at that post, to companies B, D, E and M, Fifth U. S. cavalry, serving in the Military Division of the Tennessee.

JUNE 23.—Second Lieutenant George F. Price, Fifth U. S. cavalry, will at once repair to Washington, D. C., and report for duty to the commanding officer of his regiment.

JUNE 26.—Permission to delay reporting to his company for sixty days, from the date of adjournment of the Board of Officers, convened by Special Orders No. 109, March 10, 1866, from this office, to make recommendations for brevet promotion in the staff, staff corps, cavalry and artillery, of which he was Recorder, is hereby granted Brevet Colonel C. H. Morgan, Fourth U. S. artillery.

JUNE 26.—Authority to delay reporting under his present orders, until July 5, 1866, is hereby granted Second Lieutenant C. M. Clarke, Nineteenth U. S. infantry, (recently appointed).

JUNE 26.—The Telegraphic Order of June 25, 1866, from this office, directing Brevet Major Ebenezer Gay, Sixteenth U. S. infantry, to proceed at once to Canandaigua, N. Y., and report as a witness for the United States, in a trial being held there, is hereby confirmed. As soon as his ser-

vices can be dispensed with he will return to his proper station.

JUNE 26.—The leave of absence granted Brevet Major John Cusack, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, (now Brevet Major and First Lieutenant First U. S. infantry), in Special Orders No. 196, April 28, 1866, from this office, is hereby extended sixty days.

JUNE 26.—First Lieutenant Jared Rathbone, Twelfth U. S. infantry, is hereby relieved from his present duties, and will report in person to Major-General Schofield, U. S. Volunteers, Washington, D. C., for duty on his staff.

JUNE 26.—Brevet Major T. S. Connor, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of the Carolinas, and assigned to temporary duty at Cincinnati, Ohio. He will report by letter to the Medical Director, Department of the Ohio.

JUNE 27.—Leave of absence is hereby granted the following officers: Brevet Colonel J. Hayden, Tenth U. S. infantry, for twenty days; to take effect on July 1, 1866. Major Henry Goodfellow, Judge-Advocate, for thirty days; to date from the 28th inst. Brevet Major W. Holy, Commissary Subsistence of Volunteers, for thirty days, to date from July 1, 1866.

JUNE 27.—The following transfers in the First U. S. artillery is hereby announced: Captain Judson Kilpatrick (Brevet Major, from Co. G to Co. H: Captain Guy V. Henry (Brevet Colonel), from Company H to Co. G.

JUNE 28.—Leave of absence for thirty days, to date from July 2, 1866, is hereby granted Brevet Major John Van Lear, Commissary Subsistence of Volunteers.

JUNE 28.—Permission to delay joining his regiment for one month, from the date of expiration of the leave of absence granted him in Special Orders No. 43, March 16, 1866, from Headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, is hereby granted Brevet Major Anson Wills, Eighteenth U. S. infantry.

JUNE 28.—The Telegraphic Order of the 27th inst., from this office, authorizing the Superintendent General Recruiting Service to order Captain W. H. Sterling, First U. S. infantry, to New York City, for the purpose of conducting a detachment of recruits to the First U. S. infantry, at New Orleans, La., is hereby confirmed.

JUNE 29.—Lieutenant Mark Walker, Nineteenth U. S. infantry, is hereby relieved from his present duties at Newport Barracks, Ky., and regimental recruiting service at Cincinnati, Ohio. He will close his rendezvous, turn over the recruiting property and funds in his possession to the Superintendent Regimental Recruiting Service, and proceed at once, taking with him the recruits, recruiting parties and records pertaining to the Superintendentcy Nineteenth U. S. infantry, to join his regiment in the Department of Arkansas.

JUNE 29.—The Regimental Recruiting Service of the Nineteenth U. S. infantry will hereafter be discontinued, except as provided for in Paragraphs 985, 986, 987 and 988, General Regulations for the Army.

JUNE 29.—The following named officers of the Nineteenth U. S. infantry are hereby relieved from regimental recruiting service, and will report at once by letter to Brevet Brigadier-General Butterfield, at New York City, for assignment to duty on general recruiting service: Brevet Major E. L. Smith, Brevet Major John Rziha, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel V. K. Hart, Brevet Major W. J. Lyster, Brevet Captain A. Curtis, Brevet Captain A. B. Carpenter.

JUNE 29.—The leave of absence granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. T. Smith, Eighth U. S. infantry, in Special Orders No. 6, June 11, 1866, from Headquarters Department of the Carolinas, is hereby extended until August 11, 1866.

JUNE 29.—Second Lieutenant Ferdinand Bayer, Fifteenth U. S. infantry, being now en route, under orders from Carlisle Barracks, Pa., to Mobile, Alabama, is hereby authorized to delay twenty days on the way.

JUNE 29.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. W. Burns, Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. A., will, in addition to his present duties, take personal charge of the Subsistence Department of Charleston, S. C.

CHANGES IN THE SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, }
WASHINGTON CITY, July 2, 1866. }

The following are the changes in the Subsistence Department since last report:

So much of Special Orders No. 272, dated June 8, 1866, as honorably musters out of the United States service George T. Bassett, C. S. Volunteers, is amended by Special Orders No. 303, dated June 27, 1866, as to read "to take effect July 15, 1866."

Leave of absence has been granted the following officers for thirty days:

Brevet Major Wenzel Holy, C. S. V.
Brevet Major John Van Lear, C. S. V.

THE U. S. steamer *Tallapoosa* (third rate), 10 guns, 974 tons, of the Gulf Squadron, arrived at New Orleans, La., on the 25th ult., having in tow the *Henrietta*. The following is a list of the officers of the *Tallapoosa*: Lieutenant Commander William P. McCann, commanding; Acting Volunteer Lieutenant and Executive Officer, De Witt C. Kells; Acting Ensigns, Daniel W. Hodson, George E. Wingate, John P. Cole, O. D. Owens; Acting Ensign and Pilot, William Best; Acting Assistant Surgeon, Lorenzo Traver; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Joseph Foster; Engineers, First Assistant in charge, David Smith; Acting Second Assistant, Stephen K. Coster; Second Assistant William S. Neal; Acting Third Assistants, Enos A. Axtell, Henry H. Oliver, Joseph F. Vinall; Paymaster's Clerk, James N. Johnson; Mates, William White, Charles T. Remmonds, George H. Bowen.

COLONEL M. I. Ludington, Chief Quartermaster, Department of Washington, was in New York this week on leave of absence.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

COLONEL J. M. Sanderson, late U. S. V., is now in London, England. We are indebted to the Colonel for files of valuable papers received.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL Grant has accepted the position of Second Vice-President of the Washington National Monument Society, that position having become vacant by the death of Brevet Lieutenant-General Scott.

LEAVE of absence for fifteen days has been granted to Captain F. P. Bouteiller, Ninth U. S. C. T., by Major-General Wright, commanding Department of Texas.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL Henry B. Clitz, Sixth U. S. infantry, Brevet Colonel U. S. A., has been ordered to West Point as the President of a Board for the revision of the present system of infantry tactics.

FIRST Lieutenant and Brevet Captain C. M. Pyne, Sixth infantry, Judge-Advocate, Department of the Carolinas, has received a leave of absence of thirty days, which he intends spending at Brattleboro, Vt.

THE leave of absence granted First Lieutenant E. H. Hosmer, Eighty-first U. S. colored infantry, in Special Orders No. 135, current series from the Headquarters Department of Louisiana, has been extended twenty days.

COLONEL S. H. Manning, Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Texas, was, on the 23d ult., ordered to proceed without delay to Houston, Texas, on public business, upon the completion of which he will return to Headquarters of the Department.

BREVE Lieutenant-Colonel L. H. Pierce, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., has been ordered to report in person to the Commanding General, Department of the Platte, for assignment to duty at Fort Benton, Montana Territory.

CAPTAIN James Campbell, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, has been directed to proceed to Indianapolis, Indiana, on business connected with the Quartermaster's Department. On completion of this duty he will return to his proper station.

THE leave of absence granted Lieutenant-Colonel O. N. Blackington, Eighty-first U. S. colored infantry, in Special Orders No. 135, dated Headquarters Department of Louisiana, June 22, 1866, has been extended thirty days, by order of Major-General P. H. Sheridan.

By direction of the President, Captain Samuel Munson, Assistant-Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, has been honorably mustered out of the service of the United States. He will receive no final payments until he shall have satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the United States.

SECOND Lieutenant Alpheus R. French, Eighteenth regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, has been mustered out and honorably discharged the service of the United States, his services being no longer required. He will receive no final payments until he has satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the United States.

THE following officers are on the staff of Brevet Major-General Robinson, in his capacity of Assistant Commissary, Bureau of R. F. and A. Lands: Brevet Colonel C. A. Cilley, A. A. G. and Inspector; First Lieutenant A. B. Gardner (V. R. C.) A. A. Adjutant-General; Brevet Major T. P. Johnston (A. Q. M. Volunteers) Quartermaster; Surgeon M. K. Hogan (U. S. Volunteers) Chief Medical Officer.

IN compliance with orders from the War Department, Colonel M. C. Garber, Assistant Quartermaster Volunteers, has been relieved from duty as Chief Quartermaster of the military command of North Carolina. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. D. Stubbs, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, is announced on the staff of Brevet Major-General Robinson, as Chief Quartermaster of the Military Command of North Carolina.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon August R. Egbert U. S. Army, having reported at Headquarters Department of Texas, in pursuance of orders from the Surgeon-General, U. S. Army, has been ordered to proceed without delay to Corpus Christi, Texas, and report to the Commanding Officer of the Post for duty, relieving Acting Assistant Surgeon J. J. Cardwell, U. S. Army, who, upon being so relieved, will report in person to the Medical Director of the Department at Galveston, Texas.

UNDER the provisions of General Orders No. 79, May 1, 1865, A. G. O., the services of the following named officers being no longer needed, they have been honorably mustered out of the service of the United States, to take effect from the dates set opposite their respective names. They will receive no final payments until they shall have satisfied the Pay Department that they are not indebted to the United States: Assistant Quartermasters of Volunteers, Captain Arthur H. Mills, June 27, 1866; Captain J. E. McKusick, June 27, 1866; Captain C. W. Nash, June 27, 1866.

A MILITARY Commission was appointed to convene at Galveston, Texas, on Saturday, the 23d of June, 1866, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it. The Commission will sit without regard to hours. Detail for the Commission: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel P. W. L. Plympton, Major Seventeenth U. S. infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Ellis, Captain Seventeenth U. S. infantry; Brevet Major H. A. Swartwout, Captain Seventeenth U. S. infantry; Captain B. F. Kinsley, Thirty-sixth U. S. C. T.; Captain W. J. Harding, Thirty-eighth U. S. C. T. First Lieutenant C. P. Smith, Seventeenth U. S. infantry, Judge-Advocate.

MAJOR-General Halleck, commanding Military Division of the Pacific, Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal., in General Orders No. 15, makes the following announcements: Chief Commissioners of Subsistence having been again authorized, in this military division, by paragraph 9, Special Orders No. 201, current series from Adjutant-General's Office, the following assignments are announced: Brevet Colonel John McL. Taylor, Major and Commissary Subsistence U. S. Army, as Chief Commissary of the Division; Brevet Major Samuel A. Foster, Captain and Com-

missary Subsistence U. S. Army, as Chief Commissary of the Department of the Columbia.

THE following named officers constitute the staff of Brevet Major-General John C. Robinson, Military Commander of North Carolina, Headquarters Raleigh, N. C.: Brevet Brigadier-General J. A. Campbell, Assistant Adjutant-General; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. K. Smith, (Surgeon U. S. A.) Chief Medical Officer; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. D. Stubbs, (A. Q. M. Volunteers) Chief Quartermaster; Brevet Major W. S. Worth (Captain Eighth infantry) A. A. Inspector-General; Brevet Major J. Myers (Ordnance Department) Chief Ordnance Officer; Major F. E. Wolcott, Judge Advocate; Captain J. Carbin (One Hundred and Twenty-eight Volunteers) Assistant Commissary of Musters; Second Lieutenant B. F. Bell (Thirty-seventh U. S. C. T.) A. D. C.

A GENERAL Court-Martial is now sitting in New York, at No. 19 State street, for the trial of such persons as may be brought before it by competent authority. Detail for the Court: Brevet Brigadier-General G. Loomis, U. S. A., President; Brevet Brigadier-General H. Day, U. S. A.; Lieutenant-Colonel P. W. Patten, U. S. A.; Brevet Major E. W. Olcott, First Lieutenant First U. S. artillery; Brevet Captain James M. Lancaster, First Lieutenant Third artillery; First Lieutenant Wm. W. Tompkins, Third artillery. The following members have been relieved from the Court: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. Closson, Captain First artillery; Brevet Major E. A. Duor, First Lieutenant First artillery; First Lieutenant Redmond Tully, First artillery. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel L. L. Langdon, Captain First artillery, is Judge-Advocate of the Court as now organized.

THE following officers belonging to the Second cavalry were stationed at Fort Ellsworth, Kansas, June 20, 1866: Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Innis N. Palmer, commanding district, regiment and post; First Lieutenant, Regimental Adjutant and Brevet Colonel Charles H. Lester, Post Adjutant; First Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster Thomas B. Dewees, Post Quartermaster and Commissary; Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John Green; Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Theodore F. Rodenbough; First Lieutenant William H. Harrison, A. A. G. of District, and Company Quartermaster; First Lieutenant William Cahill, attached to Company L; Second Lieutenant Thomas J. Gregg, Third U. S. infantry; Captain John H. Page, Company F; First Lieutenant J. A. Helm, commanding Company H. The permanent garrison of Fort Ellsworth consists of Companies F and L Second cavalry, and Companies F and H Third infantry, with the band, headquarters, etc., of the Second cavalry.

MARCH OF THE ITALIAN VOLUNTEERS.

THE Como (June 18) correspondence of the *Salut Public*, of Lyons, says:

The battalions of Lecco left this morning for the Valtellina, in the direction of the Col de Stelvio. At the hour at which I write the first regiment of the Garibaldians have just embarked on the steamers of the Lake of Como. At eleven o'clock, numerous carriages brought families who came to pass the day here with their young men. That regiment offered a magnificent view. It is completely clothed in the Garibaldian uniform. All along the port the battalions filed off in three ranks. The volunteers were in high spirits, and their enthusiasm gained the masses. On all parts national hymns burst out, accompanying the music of the national guard. The crowd was immense on the jetties, in the streets and at the windows, all dressed out with flags.

Each volunteer had decorated his musket with flowers and ribbons. Italian humor joined in the *fete*, as some of the soldiers suspended lanterns to their bayonets, and when the spectators asked what for, replied, "to find out the invisible Tedeschi!" The women, in charming toilets, leaned from the balconies and terraces. Among all these were mothers, wives and young girls, who were sending to the massacre their sons, husbands and betrothed. I could not count ten who showed any weakness at the final moment. The steamer *Lario* soon became a red mass, the volunteers being piled up there. Handkerchiefs were waved with energy; the songs redoubled; the cannon gave the signal for departure. "Addio! addio! Viva l'Italia! Viva l'indipendenza! Viva Garibaldi!"

They started in frightful weather; a heavy storm was raging; the thunder rolled incessantly, and the wind raised the waves on the lake like a miniature sea. From the high mountains enormous clouds were bearing down on the dark gorges. Again some reports of cannon were heard, and the *Lario* disappeared in a thick mist. Thirty or forty women then threw themselves on their knees, and a solemn silence succeeded to the clamors of the adieus.

ADMIRAL PERSANO of the Italian Navy has issued an order of the day, in which he speaks as follows of the armament of the fleet under his command:

"The armada which I have the honor to command may be said to be the first which unites all the elements of the new naval material of modern warfare. We are the first to adopt those new elements of naval force from which new tactics and maritime strategy have arisen. Probably before we have time to make experiments we shall be called upon to act. We have no precedents to guide us, and I therefore confine myself to giving general rules."

THE Fifteenth regiment of Maine Veteran Volunteers, Brevet Brigadier-General B. B. MURRAY commanding, and the Thirtieth regiment of Massachusetts Veteran Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. WHITTIER commanding, have been ordered to Mount Pleasant, Charleston Harbor, S. C., for muster out.

LIGHT battery K, First U. S. artillery, Captain and Brevet Colonel W. M. GRAHAM commanding, has arrived at New Orleans, and reported for duty to Brevet Major-General A. BAIRD, commanding Department of Louisiana.

HOW GUNS ARE TESTED AT WOOLWICH.

[From the London Engineer.]

EVERY piece of ordnance made at Woolwich, and a great many pieces made elsewhere, must be tested at the Woolwich proof butts before being pronounced fit for service. As over ninety tons of iron are worked up into guns each week at the Royal Arsenal alone, it is obvious that full employment is provided for those who conduct the proof. From week's end to week's end, indeed, the thunder of heavy guns seldom dies away, and the operation of testing has become an institution of great importance, carefully developed and systematized in its minutest details. We are not aware that any account of the method of testing heavy guns now adopted has ever been published. If our readers will put themselves in our hands for a few minutes we shall endeavor to show them the whole operation.

Leaving the Arsenal behind us, then, we walk eastward down the river for about half a mile to the butts, situated in low, swampy fields on the southern side of the Thames, from which they are separated only by a continuation of that raised embankment which protects so much of the Kentish pasture land, won of old from the sea. We cannot go astray. Our path lies along the top of the embankment from the moment we have crossed the last of the bridges connecting the Arsenal with the surrounding country, and the thunder of the heavy gun now being fired as it breaks upon the ear every three or four minutes would prove sufficient guide, even were our path less plain. As we approach we perceive that the butts consist of an immense mound of earth, some 35 feet high and many yards thick, commencing within a few hundred yards of the river, and running thence inshore for some distance. The lower part of this embankment is vertical, or nearly so, supported by huge beams and balks, many of them shattered, and frayed, and blackened by the shot and smoke of guns. Above, its slopes are covered in places with grass, green and flourishing, thanks to the pleasant rains of May. At one end, however, that next the river, we see that instead of grass the bank is covered, roofed as it were, with heavy timbers rudely disposed. We ask our guide what this means? He tells us we shall hear presently. Opposite the end of the embankment or butt, and between it and the river, we now perceive that a second mound has been raised, some 25 feet high, short and round, and greatly resembling a Yorkshire "barrow," or an old Danish "fort." This is the "proof cell," within which the gun is discharged, and an interval of about fifteen yards intervenes between it and the end of the butt. It is now explained to us that light guns are fired into the side of the embankment, but that heavy guns, such as the 300-pounders, possess such enormous powers of penetration that their shot have now and then passed clean through the embankment and gone much further down the Kentish coast than it was intended they should go; therefore, heavy projectiles are discharged against the end of the embankment only. Even then it is difficult to control their flight. Instead of going straight on, shot with conical heads have risen, and bursting their way through the superincumbent soil, have pursued an erratic course fraught with peril to all near. Three hundred pounds of iron, falling from a height of a hundred feet or so, can do a fair proportion of damage. So a portion of the conical head is now cut off, and the shot becoming a flat pointed or nearly flat pointed projectile, usually goes straight through the sand till its potential energy is expended; while, as an additional precaution, the heavy balks to which we have before referred, are placed over all to catch the shot at the last moment, should it rise by chance through the sand.

We are now standing about a hundred yards from the proof cell, to the west and slightly in the rear. We cannot see the mouth of the cell, but we can see the space which intervenes between it and the butt. A large bell rings, and our guide stops short. Almost before we find time to ask why, we feel a concussion, something resembling a mild shock of electricity equally diffused through every fibre of the body, while a peculiar crash, indescribable in its character, announces that over forty pounds of powder have just vanished in the little solid cloud of smoke, the last whiffs of which fade away to leeward behind the embankment before we have recovered ourselves. This time we were taken unawares: we shall be better prepared when the bell rings again. We now enter the space between the cell and the butt. On our right is the sand and earth of which the embankment consists, supported by stout balks of timber driven into the ground. In one place the planks, which extend from pile to pile, have been removed, and here we perceive the orifice of an iron tube some two feet in diameter. This tube is built into, or rather buried in the butt, and into it pass the shot from the rifled 300-pounder in the cell opposite on our left. The object served by this tube is very plain. If the shot were fired into the sand direct, the butt would be quickly destroyed. The gunners would be driven from the cell by a storm, a flood, of sand, after each shot. By means of the tube, however, the face of the butt is effectually protected, and all the work done by the projectile is performed in darkness and silence within the very innermost bowels of the butt.

Entering the proof cell we see that it consists of stone, and heavy timbers meeting overhead like an A, and covered deeply with earth and sods. The space in front is roughly paved with large blocks of stone, over which, under the muzzle of the piece, is placed a heavy plate of iron to protect them from the rush of gas. The floor within rises at an angle of about thirty degrees; in it are embedded heavy timbers covered with iron plates, up which rolls a rude and strong timber carriage, on which may be mounted guns of various patterns and dimensions. On it is now mounted one of the new Woolwich guns, produced on a somewhat novel system, by Colonel CAMPBELL and Mr. FRASER. The gun has already endured many rounds; we only wait the completion of its test to tell our readers more about it. Up the incline the gun runs at each discharge, and down again by its own weight. On inquiry we find that it recoils some six feet. There is neither breeching, nor tackle, nor compressors, nor training gear—such things would be superfluous here. The gun's crew are dressed in white overalls, save one artilleryman in uniform, who holds a post of responsibility in its way. We have not time, however, to consider these things very closely, as the

gun had been loaded again while we are looking about us, and our guide draws us away to the east of the butt, and we take our stand on a bridge over a little creek, again partly behind the gun. "It is safer here," we are told, "should she go to pieces; and beside, even if the shot rose through the butt, it would not return here." The bell rings. "Shut your mouth." "Why?" "You will see." We compress our lips firmly. Again the thundering crash and the cloud of smoke, but not the same shock as before. Is it because we had shut our mouths—we and our guide? We suppose so; we are told so; and now we place the hint at our reader's disposal. We hasten back to the gun. A tall gunner leisurely dips a "sponge" into a bucket of water, and runs it down the chase. Just as he withdraws it a man appears as though he had sprung from the earth. He is a "powder monkey." He resembles for all the world a country postman. Uniform he knows not. Under his right arm is suspended, by a strap across his shoulder, an immense leather satchel. He drops it to the ground, and a gunner approaching draws forth a flannel bag. A bag did we say? rather a little hard cylindrical sack. This is the powder forty-four pounds; three stones avoirdupois, and a couple of pounds over. The thing is immense. No wonder there is a crash. It is dexterously flung, as it were, into the muzzle of the smoking piece, and rammed home to the end, a distance of about eleven feet. Next, two men approach with the shot reposing in a sort of cradle. It weighs two hundred and fifty pounds, and is rather larger in diameter than the powder cartridge, but about the same length. Its supporters raise the cradle to the mouth of the gun. The studs on the shot just enter the rifled grooves, and a third man pushes it within the muzzle. His comrades drop the cradle and seize a long rammer, and send home the shot with a gentle sliding motion. The powder man has disappeared as he came; he is gone for another charge. All this while, one individual has stood with his thumb on the vent. Now the gun is loaded he takes up a long pointed wire, and dropping it through the touch-hole he forces it far into the cartridge. Withdrawing it, he takes down the ends of a couple of copper wires from a nail on which they have been suspended, and fitting a primer to them he droops it down the touch hole. It would not be easy to make its construction clear in a few words without a drawing, suffice it to say that it contains a morsel of platinum wire which can be made red-hot by the passage of a current of electricity through the copper wires. This time we retire with the gun's crew, all but our friend in the uniform, to a bomb-proof refuge or cell worked out in the butt itself. One of the men gives the bell a single pull as he passes, to warn stragglers away. He in the uniform, after casting a last look round to see that all is right and no one near, follows his comrades to the cell. Just within the door stands a little table; on it is placed a neat mahogany box containing an induction coil in connection with a small battery on the floor beneath. "All clear," reports the last man in. Then a sharp, intelligent-looking official—the battery-man—approaches the coil, he connects one of the wires—the other ends of which are within the gun—with a screw button, from which it was separated to avoid the chance of a premature discharge, and placing his fingers on another button, presses it down, making the circuit good. Instantaneously resounds the crash of the report. A gust of wind sweeps past the doorway and each man experiences a jerking shock. The projectile entering the butt passes not ten yards behind us in the wake of its fellows gone before. The men leave their shelter and load the gun again, and so the process of testing goes on the live-long day, and will do so for days to come, until the gun, which is being tested to destruction, gives out. Before we leave, we are shown an impression of the powder chamber taken in gutta-percha, from which we see that the gun, not yet fired 400 times, is already cracked and fissured slightly round the touch-hole. The process of destruction is very gradual.

So are guns tested at Woolwich. All the arrangements are simple, but they are conducted on scientific principles, and such precautions are used that accidents rarely or never occur. The shot are dug out of the butt from time to time and used over and over again, and thus the expense of the test is reduced to little more than the cost of the powder, which is not trifling; it amounts to more than the men of a generation hardly yet passed away thought of expending on a gun mounted ready for service in a crack frigate.

The following gentlemen were elected companions of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion at a recent meeting of Commandery No. 1, State of Pennsylvania:

Acting Rear Admiral JAMES S. PALMER (Commodore), U. S. N.; Commander WILLIAM N. JEFFERS, U. S. V.; Lieutenant Commander BANCROFT GHERARDI, U. S. N.; Lieutenant Commander EDWARD P. LULL, U. S. N.; Captain MELANCTON SMITH, U. S. N.; Commander RICHMOND AULIC, U. S. N.; Lieutenant Commander T. SCOTT FILLBROWN, U. S. N.; Lieutenant Commander ANDREW JOHNSON, U. S. N.; Commander MELANCTON B. WOOLSEY, U. S. N.; Lieutenant Commander THEODORE F. KANE, U. S. N.; Lieutenant Commander THOMAS H. EASTMAN, U. S. N.; Chief Engineer EBEN HOYT (Lieutenant Commander), U. S. N.; Captain JAMES P. MCKINSTRY, U. S. N.; Lieutenant Commander WILLIAM T. TRUXTON, U. S. N.; Paymaster HENRY ETTING (Captain), U. S. N.; Paymaster A. EUGENE WATSON (Captain), U. S. N.; Paymaster JAMES D. MURRAY (Commander), U. S. N.; Paymaster ALEXANDER W. RUSSELL (Commander), U. S. N.; First Assistant Engineer ORLEANS LONGACRE, (Master), U. S. N.; Brigadier and Brevet Major General MONTGOMERY, C. MEIGS, U. S. A.; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel BRANTZ MAYER (Paymaster), U. S. A.; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel STEPHEN V. BENNET, U. S. A.; Colonel CHARLES BIRD, late 1st U. S. V.; Colonel GIDEON CLARK, late 119th P. V.; Brevet Colonel PERCY B. SPEAR, late C. S. U. S. V.; Brevet Major GEORGE WHARTON HAMERSLY, U. S. V.; Captain JAMES E. JOHNSON late 58th P. V.; Major FREDERICK W. SPARLING, M. D., late Surgeon 10th Michigan Vols.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1866.

SUBSCRIBERS who purpose to bind their volumes at the end of the year should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer stereotype the paper, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers of this volume.

SUBSCRIBERS to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL are requested to forward the amount of their subscriptions in checks or in Post-Office orders. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for remittances made in bills.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL will continue to give each week a careful and trustworthy history of the progress of the War in Europe. The Editor hopes to make this feature of the paper fully as worthy of attention as was its "Situation" or history of military operations during the progress of our own late war. His purpose is to make it the most thoroughly digested history of the movements of the contending armies which shall appear in any American newspaper. In the accomplishment of this design, he will be aided by correspondence from competent military observers.

THE BAYONET.

NOW that the European quarrels have issued in open war, cisatlantic observers will notice with curiosity what effect, if any, our own contest will have had upon its conduct. We shall unquestionably be able to trace directly to the war of 1861 more than one improvement introduced into the art of war as practised in Europe, since the days of Alma and Sebastopol, of Magenta and Solferino. Some clue will in this way be given to the real contribution which American experience has added to the general profession of arms—what of our improvements are local or limited, and what are universal.

Among these topics of interest the infantry arm is very prominent. Will the bayonet play henceforth the decisive rôle it has assumed on so many a battlefield during the last two hundred years? After an existence (as connected with the musket and distinct from the pike) of two and a quarter centuries, it seems probable that this once famous implement of attack and defence has had its day. It has always, however, been a weapon of honor. Troops might be reproached with standing off at long range or behind defences, and passing hours in a tedious fusillade; but they never could be reproached with having recourse to the pointed steel. "Charge bayonet!" rings with martial prowess in its very sound, whether the order be for a burst of attack upon the enemy, or a solid defence in square against masses of dragoons. No wonder that both the French and the English have tried to claim it as a special and characteristic arm of its own soldiery. If it yield now a part of its efficiency, and a part of its great prestige, it is only because arms of precision have trenchanted upon its sphere, and set bounds to the frequency of its employment. How this effect is produced, is, of course, obvious. Rifled artillery and rifled musketry allow a battle to be conducted at much longer range, through a great part of its course, than was once possible. Indeed, an engagement may be practically decided while the combatants are still quite distant. Before resort to the bayonet would naturally be had—when the ground or the distance to be traversed would assure the commander that the alignment would not be fatally broken in the interval—the main question may be decided. But, above and beyond all, the range and the rapidity of the modern fire-arms forbids the possibility of sending in charging columns as frequently as of yore. Before the column could be formed in charging distance, its head might begin to melt away under the storm of swift, long-range, destructive projectiles, directed from the hostile lines. And, again, the density with which missiles can now be hurled—especially by the repeating rifles—is as fatal in another way as the long-range, by its concentration of fire against a column discovered to be menacing. The result, in our war, in such cases, was often a charge—or advance—in line of battle, not in ployed columns, forcing the enemy to scatter his fire, and preventing him from ploughing great furrows through dense columns by his rifled artillery, or cutting them up at long-range with his infantry, supported by sharpshooters with telescopic rifles. This, however, was a remedy only so far as it went, and genuine bayonet charges were never very frequent.

Of course, a thousand illustrations could be given

of the remarkable action of modern guns upon charging columns. One occurs in General LONGSTREET's report of the battle of Fredericksburg. In that memorable effort of BURNSIDE to storm the heights, the plain at the foot of Marye's Heights was swept by the cross-fire of Confederate batteries. FRENCH's division first assailed LONGSTREET's position. The latter officer says his artillery opened fire "as soon as the masses became dense enough to warrant it. This fire was very destructive and demoralizing in its effects, and frequently made gaps in the enemy's ranks that could be seen at the distance of a mile." FRENCH's division having, in spite of everything, got over a good part of the interval, was then received by a deliberate musketry fire from the infantry supports, and fell back, broken to pieces, leaving nearly half their numbers. The other half formed on HANCOCK, who next tried the same ground, got a little further, lost 2,000 men out of 5,000, and brought away the rest. So on with the other divisions. The painful record of the total losses need not be rehearsed for our purpose. But even here, there was hardly the opportunity to get up to where a strict bayonet charge could have been made. The intrepid columns of veteran soldiers were destroyed while advancing, many loading and firing, and taking whatever advantage there was in the inequality of the ground.

An additional cause of the infrequency of bayonet charges, in our war, was the very knowledge which the men had of the accuracy and fatality of modern infantry and artillery fire. Having seen how often a battle could be decided by the weight and rapidity of the discharge of projectiles, they naturally relied upon them to too great an extent. The very deadliness they saw in their weapons, even at long-range, caused them to be constantly used. It was often hard to get men up with the bayonet while their rifles were loaded. The temptation to place themselves on an equality with the enemy was irresistible. It was necessary to send the charging force in with empty rifles, or to forbid a reloading after the first volley—and even these orders could not always overcome the temptation. The same is true of artillery. And it may be suggested that the bayonet has been unfairly robbed of much of its efficiency by this practice in our war. The storm of battle begun at great distance, slowly rolled along. It lasted through days, when it might have been settled far more quickly. But the troops on both sides would persistently open fire when within range, and each check the other. Then some deadly "grand bushwhacking," without opportunity for tactical manoeuvres, would go on for hours, as in the Wilderness. This method of action was more destructive than bayonet fighting, but not more decisive. The same is true of the artillery fire. Colonel FLETCHER's book, in describing the battle of Manassas, says with some suggestiveness: "The long range of their artillery was, and has been on many occasions throughout the war, especially at its commencement, a disadvantage rather than a benefit to the Federal Army. Both generals and troops preferred using long-range arms to coming to close quarters; consequently much time and ammunition was wasted in firing into woods and at imaginary bodies of the enemy." Applying the observation generally to both combatants, there is something worthy of discussion in this comment. Possibly the impending European war may call for similar reflections, even though to a less degree.

THE London Globe of June 16th gives an account of a trial of the so-called turret contrived by Captain COLES for the Royal Sovereign. A distinguished company lent their presence on the occasion, the Prince DE JOINVILLE and the Count DE PARIS, being among the number. The 9-inch gun of the Bellerophon was fired at one of the turrets and penetrated its outer plating, which is five and a half inches in thickness. The second shot, though generally less destructive than the former, completely penetrated the iron, splintered the wooden backing, and displaced the plates and bolts. A third shot was fired, but with about the same effect. Though the result of the experiments was thus decidedly discouraging, Captain COLES took comfort from the fact that the revolution of the turret was not affected by these otherwise damaging shots, and he complained, moreover, that the turret was never intended to resist a 9-inch shot, such as the Bellerophon used against it. The complaint is simply absurd, for a first-class iron-clad that cannot resist a 9-inch shot might as well not

be armored at all. And as to the revolution of the turret after the smashing it received, there was really nothing to interfere with it. If the shot had been directed at the side of the ship beneath the turret, not only would the side have been penetrated, but the revolving winches, chains, etc., would have been knocked into pi. Neither was it necessary that the ship should be hit beneath the turret; if the side had been struck anywhere else, in such a way that the shot or fragments should pass beneath the turret, the same result would have ensued. It is not improbable that a single 15-inch shot, entering the ship's stern, might pass beneath all the turrets and disable the whole of them. The fact is, a turret mounted on an ordinary high-sided ship is about as poor a contrivance as can well be conceived. The Monitor is the only vessel fit to carry such a revolving tower.

That the turret of the *Royal Sovereign* was smashed by such a puny weapon as a 9-inch gun is evidence enough of the flimsy character of the structure. What would become of such a contrivance should it be struck by one of the *Miantonomoh's* 15-inch solid shot, propelled by a sixty pound charge? No doubt, if the British Admiralty desire it, Commander BEAUMONT will be most happy, not only to test the shot-resisting power of the *Royal Sovereign's* so-called turrets, but also the sides of any of their broadside iron-clads, by putting a 15-inch shot through them, and in return they might fire their 9-inch broadside guns against the *Miantonomoh's* turret and side armor. Commander BEAUMONT would probably waive the advantage of experimenting against them in rough water, and would be willing to take his chances in a smooth sea, where their guns could be worked to the greatest advantage.

THE flood tide now at length seems fairly to have set in for the Liberals in Mexico. Apologies for defeat, and apocryphal stories of success, which for two years they were fain to spread abroad, in dearth of better tidings, they now displace by accounts of positive victories, and by the record of a gradual and steady advance of the national banner. Of these successes, the most noteworthy is that of the re-possession of Matamoras, narrated in what purports to be an official despatch from General GETTY, who commands the District of Texas embracing the left bank of the Rio Grande, with headquarters at Brownsville, nearly opposite Matamoras. ESCOBEDO seems to have been entirely successful in his engagement with MEJIA's forces near Camargo on the 16th of June, and MEJIA was probably driven back on Matamoras with the loss of his trains. His troops were concentrated in the city; and Bagdad, its southerly outpost, which has passed through so many changes of command, was again evacuated by the Imperialists. A few days later, on the 23d of June, MEJIA capitulated, and, according to the terms, embarked his forces under protection of our flag; and, next day, ESCOBEDO marched into the city. The usual accompaniment of promiscuous plunder which enlivens conquest in Mexico seems not to have been indulged in.

Of course, it is impossible to overestimate the advantage resulting to the Liberals from this capture. The site of Matamoras is such as to give them control of the whole westerly shore of the Rio Grande; the wealth and prosperous trade of the place are now at their disposition, and the prestige of the capture will greatly assist all future operations. In truth, however, the current is now setting so steadily in favor of the national cause that there is little doubt of its speedy triumph. The aim of MAXIMILIAN and his forces will, doubtless, chiefly be to hold what is known as the Valley of Mexico and the whole region in and around the City of Mexico, Vera Cruz and Tampico, and thus secure a safe and leisurely departure for the troops and the personnel of the Imperial establishment. This, we doubt not, he will be able to do. For, by judicious withdrawal of scattered commands, MAXIMILIAN can keep open his communications and prevent any of them from being cut off. The French legions are not yet out of Mexico, and, while they stay, they can hold, as they have abundantly proved, all the territory to which they take a fancy. There is no reason, however, why these foreign troops should not be chiefly massed and camped near the City of Mexico, preparatory to embarking for France. An attempt to assail them in the meantime would, doubtless, be re-

pulsed. Matamoras, and, indeed, all that section of Mexico, has been defended, of late, as is well known, by Mexican Imperialists. Marshal BAZAINE claims to have made the defence of the Valley a successful study. At the time when some of our people were talking of laying hold of the Monarchy and eradicating it by main force, BAZAINE was not ill-pleased at the experiment. "They can come across the frontier," said he to an American, in speaking of SHERIDAN's troops, "but the Valley of Mexico I know as I do my own parlor."

When NAPOLEON, yielding to a combination of motives which it is not necessary for us to analyze, at length resolved on the withdrawal of his troops from Mexico, it was evident that the chief prop of MAXIMILIAN's throne was already gone. Possibly some shift could have been made, however, with temporary underpinning, in the shape of subsidies, and lottery-loans, and Belgian hirelings and Austrian contingents. But, at that moment, the great international war menaced to break out in Europe; and Austrian subvention for the tottering throne was no longer to be thought of. This accumulation of disasters has been too much for the Archduke; and soon, in place of describing his campaigns, our only duty will be to compose his epitaph. A scheme, it is true, has been suggested by which Mexico, which would not receive Emperor MAXIMILIAN, may accept MAXIMILIAN President. But this device will probably come too late. For, however excellent his administration, and however great the improvements he has been able to bring to the internal condition of Mexico, his fortunes are on the wane; and people are wont to bow, not to the setting, but the rising sun. The Mexicans who have espoused the cause of the Empire will, doubtless, desert with all becoming alacrity. And, indeed, one is somewhat curious to learn what those Matamoras merchants—who lately distinguished themselves by a fierce denunciation of the United States troops for presuming to sympathize with that puny and reckless band of outlawed cut-throats called the Republic—will say now, when they are brought under the sway of JUAREZ.

Among the late friends of the Empire who now candidly admit that it has "gone up," are that unhappy colony of ex-Confederates, who were enticed into taking flight into Mexico, where they averred they had found their last ditch. A hundred or two ex-colonels, ex-generals, ex-governors and ex-judges, and a thousand or two followers, made the pilgrimage to Mexico. Thence they wrote accounts of the region surpassing the wildest fancies of the most imaginative of real-estate auctioneers. Before giving a chance for bids, however, down came hammer, auctioneer, and all. MAURY soon got disgusted. Others followed. And now, strangest of all, even JOHN B. MAGRUDER is alleged to have sent a repentant letter to Washington: "I want permission," he says, "to return to the United States. The Imperial Government has gone to destruction and has no money, and we have to get away from here; many have already left. PRICE and myself, and some others, are still here, but we are compelled to look out for some other place to go to. There is no hope for anything more here." Now, will it be believed that this same General MAGRUDER was the man who once made a speech, declaring: "I will never be a slave to Yankee power. I had rather be a Comanche Indian chief than bow the knee to Yankeedom!" Such an authority on the Imperial prospects cannot be doubted. When this tripe deserts the Empire, the ship must be sinking.

SOME of the English papers appear to think that our Government, in preventing the establishment of an Irish Republic in Canada, was influenced as much by its own interests, as the prospective heir to the British Provinces, as by its sense of neutral obligations. Though we do not wonder at the suspicion, our honorable observance on former occasions of the claims of international comity, is sufficient proof that the same course of action would have been followed without any selfish motive. That it had its influence, however, is, perhaps, indicated by the action taken by the Committee of the House of Representatives on Foreign Affairs, with reference to the annexation of Canada. Through their chairman, Mr. BANKS, the committee presented a bill which provides that the "States" of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Canada East and Canada West, and the territories of Selkirk,

Saskatchewan and Columbia, shall be constituted and admitted States and territories of the Union whenever notice shall be deposited in the Department of State that the Governments of Great Britain and of the Provinces have accepted the propositions made by this Government in relation thereto, and the PRESIDENT shall issue his proclamation accordingly. It is proposed that the United States shall assume the provincial debt at a rate not exceeding five per cent. interest, as follows: Canada West, \$36,500,000; Canada East, \$29,000,000; Nova Scotia, \$8,000,000; New Brunswick, \$7,000,000; Newfoundland, \$3,250,000; Prince Edward Island, \$2,000,000. It is also proposed that the United States shall pay \$10,000,000 to the Hudson Bay Company.

It is honorable to our Government at Washington that it should have chosen to deal thus directly and openly with the British Government on the subject of a transfer of territory, instead of adopting the more ready and popular means of operating through the encouragement of the Fenian movement against Canada. It was the dictate not more of honor than of wise statesmanship that we should thus deal with this question. If we are to have the British Provinces at all, it should be through the operation of natural causes which will make the Union equally desirable to all interested. Our experience with the Southern States is showing us the difficulty of dealing with States which sustain toward us in any measure the relation of conquered provinces. And it is manifest that we are to have sufficient work to do in re-absorbing the eleven States lately in Rebellion, without attempting at the same time to incorporate the British Provinces into our nationality, after having first aroused all of their antagonism by war.

It is with reference, doubtless, to the readjustment of the several sections of the country to the new order of things that the possession of Canada is desired by the dominant party in Congress. It will serve them as a counterpoise to the influence of the Southern States, which must soon be admitted to their old relations in the Union. With Canada we shall have two sections instead of one, controlled by ideas and traditions foreign to the general spirit of our nationality. The influence of one will neutralize that of the other, and in the conflict of interest politicians will be less tempted to organize sectional interests in opposition to the national good. Associated, as it will be, by location and character with the North-Eastern and Middle States of the Union, Canada will serve, too, as a make-weight to that growing influence of the "Great West" which so ominously overshadows our future in the eyes of New Englanders like Mr. BANKS.

It is considerations such as we have here indicated which, no doubt, chiefly influence the desire for the possession of Canada. The commercial advantages of annexation are decidedly on the side of the Provinces, as the operation of the recently abrogated Reciprocity Treaty has shown. As part of the Great Republic, Canada will enjoy that long-coveted harbor which Portland offers, and be enabled to secure, a far larger share of the carrying trade of the prolific West. A new activity will be infused into all her industries, and she will enter upon an area of progress and development such as is now impossible to her.

The possessions we shall gain on the Pacific Coast, if this scheme of annexation is carried out, will be valuable, and will have great influence in the future development of that coast. The fact that the resolution we have referred to originates with the Committee on Foreign Affairs, as well as the shape in which it is presented, seems to indicate that it carries out some form of understanding between our Government and that of Great Britain.

WE would suggest that Commander SCOTT embrace the earliest opportunity to visit the Monitor *Miantonomoh*, and examine the "Scott compressor" and gun-carriage attached to her 20-ton guns. We hope the gallant Captain will not detain the Monitor by instituting proceedings to collect a patent fee for "his invention."

THE French Emperor has been to Villeneuve l'Etang to witness some experiments with the Maury torpedo. We are not told how the machine impressed him, but we shall be surprised if so fine an artilleryman as LOUIS NAPOLEON is deceived by the charlatanism of this man MAURY.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

The *Monongahela* arrived at St. Thomas, West Indies, on the 19th ult.

The *Frolic*, *Canandaigua*, *Kearsarge* and *Ticonderoga* were at Lisbon, Portugal, on the 6th ult.

The bark *William G. Anderson* (fourth class) with machinery, etc., from Pensacola, arrived at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard on the 1st inst.

The French frigate and gunboat and Spanish frigate dressed ship and saluted the flag with twenty-one guns at noon on the 4th of July.

The Spanish frigate *Isabella la Católica*, having on board Captain-General Dulce, returned from sea on last Saturday, her engine having in some way become disabled.

ADMIRAL Farragut visited (unofficially) the French flagship *Thémis* on Friday, and Commodore Ringgold on Saturday. The French gunboat *Le Lutin* arrived from Newport on Sunday morning, 1st inst.

We have received from Stephen J. W. Taylor, Fourth Auditor, an official copy of his construction of General Order No. 74, of the Navy Department, an abstract of which was published in the JOURNAL of the 23d ult.

On Tuesday, 26th June, Rear-Admiral Dedelet visited the *Rhode Island*, flagship of Admiral Palmer, and on Wednesday Rear-Admiral Palmer returned the visit. Commodore Bell, Commandant of the Navy-Yard, also visited the French flagship last week.

THERE is nothing of importance going on at the Philadelphia Navy-Yard. The *Constellation* has taken the place of the *Princeton* as receiving ship. The latter will be broken up and sold. The *Ossipee* is receiving her boilers. The work on the *Antietam* and *Cushnet* progresses slowly; (about two-thirds of the ribs are up on the former; and the planking commenced on the latter) and that on the *Shakamaxon* is entirely stopped. Various double-enders and light-draft iron-clads are being put in order for their quarters at League Island.

THE U. S. steamer *Chattanooga* (first rate) returned to the Philadelphia Navy-Yard at noon, 25th ult., having completed the trial trip required by contract. After completing the few repairs made necessary by the accident on the first trial, the ship was run at the wharf for sixteen hours to smooth down the bearings, and at 11 A. M., on the 23d, she started on the second trial. At 7 A. M., 24th ult., she left the capes, using but six boilers, and making 44 revolutions smooth sea, wind abeam, and averaging, by the Massey's log, 12 knots. She rounded the light ships off Sandy Hook at 6 1-2 P. M., and stood to the eastward, returning to again round the light-ships at 9 A. M. 25th inst. The time from Barnegat Light around the light ship (41 miles) was 3 hours 9 minutes; thence to Fire Island Light (31 miles) in 2 hours, 15 minutes. On the 26th inst., she ran from Absecon Light to Barnegat Light (28 miles, each bearing West) in 2 hours, 4 minutes, using 8 boilers, and making 48 revolutions. This is believed to be the fastest time made by any vessel in the service. The intended run "on time" in the bay was given up because the ships had been timed by the above lights, and there were not enough men in the engineer's department for the heavy work required. The ship has proved a success as far as speed is concerned, making much faster time than was expected, and consuming but 10,600 pounds of coal per hour, with all 48 furnaces in use. The engines made 54 revolutions without over-heating, and during the entire 72 hours averaged 44 1-2 revolutions per minute without once stopping. The ship will now complete her outfit for the cruise, and is expected to sail in a few days for the European Squadron, and from there on a roving cruise around the world.

The following is a list of the Midshipmen who have recently graduated from the Naval Academy at Annapolis, arranged in the order of their merit: S. N. Kane, R. I.; A. L. Sprague, N. Y.; W. Maynard, Tenn.; R. M. Cutts, D. C.; H. W. Lyon, Mass.; J. H. Dayton, Ind.; A. Walker, N. H.; M. R. S. McKenzie, N. J.; G. M. Totten, N. J.; C. S. Sperry, Conn.; F. Curtis, Cal.; W. Watts, N. Y.; W. W. Reisinger, Md.; J. C. Rich, Del.; W. T. Burwell, Mo.; J. J. Hunker, Ohio; J. C. Soley, Mass.; H. C. Wisner, Mich.; W. N. Little, N. Y.; M. B. Field, N. Y.; F. Hanford, N. Y.; D. Robbin, Ohio; R. N. Griffin, Pa.; G. A. Baldy, Mich.; F. W. Crocker, Mass.; R. M. Berry, Ky.; D. A. Stewart, Pa.; A. A. Blair, Mo.; S. W. Very, Mass.; E. W. Davis, Pa.; T. S. Williams, Iowa; C. H. Judd, N. Y.; R. B. Peck, Mo.; Thomas C. Ferrell, Indiana; G. A. Bickwell, Indiana; J. M. Taft, Rhode Island; S. F. Clarkson, N. Y.; M. S. Day, Mass.; H. M. Mainy, Minn.; H. R. Wilson, N. J.; F. McCormick, Md.; C. L. Phillips, Pa.; J. E. Morse, Mass.; C. C. Todd, Ky.; R. Waterman, R. I.; G. A. Norris, Mo.; G. R. Phelan, Pa.; W. J. Moore, Va.; W. H. Parker, Va.; D. T. Richards, Pa.; J. T. Morris, N. Y.; H. W. McKee, Ky.; Frank Trumbull, N. M.; J. G. Talbot, Ky.; J. N. Hemphill, O.; A. B. H. Lillie, N. Y.; W. T. Swinburne, R. I.; E. Woodman, N. H.; A. B. Carter, N. J.; H. Whelan, Iowa; L. V. Housel, Pa.; E. McCormack, O.; W. A. Emory, D. C.; C. T. Hutchins, Pa.; S. M. Aekley, Mass.; R. M. Lisle, Pa.; B. McElvaine, Pa.; C. B. Gill, N. H.; G. W. Costar, N. Y.; W. W. Gillpatrick, Kansas; J. J. Yates, N. Y.; L. G. Spalding, at large; C. F. Arnold, N. Y.

The Navy Department has received dispatches from Acting Rear-Admiral Bell, commanding the East India Squadron, dated at Hong Kong, April 28th, in which he says: "The *Wyoming* had visited Ningpo and Shanghai, and was at the latter place on the 18th of that month. On the 3d of April the Admiral proceeded with his ship and the *Relief* and the *Wachusett* to the Canton River, and having anchored the two former vessels at Whampoa, the latter was directed to anchor off the city of Canton, which had been known hitherto as the most treacherous city of all China; and on the 6th he went up to that city, and, having hoisted his flag on board of the *Wachusett*, requested an interview with the Governor-General of the two quarantine provinces, in order to satisfy his own eyes that the United States have re-established their Naval squadron on

that coast, though in peace and good-will, as he said, toward the Chinese who had honorably maintained their neutrality during the late Rebellion in our country. His Excellency manifested the best disposition toward our country and countrymen, and returned the Admiral's visit on board the *Wachusett*, although it rained heavily all the time, seeming much interested in her armament. He was gratified to observe that the people of Canton, and the high officials also have materially changed their arrogant demeanor toward foreigners since he saw them last, in 1853, to a respectful and even friendly deportment. The Admiral says he returned in the *Hartford* on the 12th of April to Hong Kong, and there received intelligence of a rupture between the United States Consul at Niuchwong, situated in the northern part of the Gulf of Pichili, and the inhabitants thereof. He recalled the *Wachusett* from Canton, and dispatched her on the 18th, under Commander Townsend, with instructions to proceed to that port and inquire into the facts of the case, and to give the necessary protection. On his way thither he was to touch at Shanghai, and to confer with the United States Consul-General, Mr. Seward, and to extend to him such facilities as were convenient to Commander Townsend. Returning, he will touch at all the open ports. The *Relief*, from Whampoa, anchored at Hong-Kong on the 28th of April. The crews of the several vessels of the squadron are in good health."

DISPATCHES have been received from Acting Rear-Admiral Godon, commanding the squadron on the coast of Brazil. They are dated May 18th. The *Kansas*, he says, has returned from a successful visit to the Falkland Islands, and will leave in a few days for Buenos Ayres. The *Junata* is now there, but will shortly be sent to Rio to take the place of the *Shamokin*, whose repairs being completed, she will be ordered there. The *Nipsic* has also just arrived after a cruise of some two months, going as far as Bahia. The *Shamokin* will sail in a few days for St. Catharines, to attend to some small matters connected with deserters from our merchant vessels, who are induced to enter the Brazilian service by offers of high bounty. The *Dacota* left for the Pacific early in May. The Admiral says: "We passed, going up and down the Uruguay river, at anchor near the small towns and saladeros along its banks, not less than seventy or eighty vessels, English, French, Dutch and Italian, but not one American. In fact, but few Americans are to be met with anywhere on the river. Our four years of war will account for this. I hope the enterprising spirit of our people will soon change this state of things, as the trade must be very profitable, and no doubt a large part of the produce from the river reaches our ports in foreign bottoms." The Admiral also gives the following information relative to the Paraguayan war: "The Allied Army crossed into Paraguay on the 18th of April, avoiding the Pass of La Patria, and landing some miles below it, in a region of country rendered almost impassable by marshes and jungles. This movement was hailed as a great success, as their loss was trifling. On the 2d of May, however, the Paraguayans fell upon the right wing of the enemy, and almost annihilated the Uruguayan contingents, leaving few besides General Flores to represent one of the allied Powers in the field. The Paraguayans were finally repulsed with heavy loss in killed and wounded, but were not at all disorganized or injured in point of morale, which cannot be said of the Brazilian troops. The great heavy battle, which is daily expected, will decide the fate of Fort Humanaia, and even of Assensio, but not the duration of the war, for the Allies, by the 'Secret Treaty,' are pledged not to treat with Lopez, and he will not willingly give himself into the hands of his enemies so long as he can maintain himself at the head of an army."

The following is an extract from a report of Captain Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, to the Navy Department, dated Queenstown, June 16th: "Can the Monitor style of iron-clads invented by Captain Ericsson be so constructed as to make them efficient fighting sea-going cruisers? The facts with regard to the behavior of this vessel in a moderate gale of wind and heavy sea, when a frigate would find it impossible to use her battery, are as follows: With head to the sea she takes over about four feet of solid water, which is broken as it sweeps along the deck, and after reaching the turret is too much spent to prevent firing the fifteen-inch guns directly ahead; with broadside to the sea, either at rest or while moving, her lee guns can always be worked without difficulty, the water which passes across the deck from windward being divided by the turrets, and her extreme roll so moderate as not to press her lee guns near the water; lying in the same position, her fifteen-inch guns can be fired directly astern without interference from water, and when stern to the sea, the water which comes on board is broken up in the same manner as when going head to it. In the trough of the sea her ports will be liable to flooding, if required to use her guns to windward. This, then, would be the position selected by an antagonist which designed to fight a Monitor in a sea-war. The turret guns of a Monitor occupy a central position, where, notwithstanding the lowness of the vessels' hull, they are more easily and safely handled in a sea-way, than guns of the same height above the water in a broadside vessel. The axis of the bore of the guns of this vessel are six and a half feet above the water, and the extreme lurch, when lying broadside to a heavy sea in a moderate gale, was seven degrees to windward and four degrees to leeward—average, five and a half degrees, while the average roll at the same time of the *Augusta*, a remarkably steady ship, was eighteen degrees, and of the *Assuelot*, twenty-five degrees, both vessels being steadied by sail. A vessel which attacks a Monitor in a sea-way must approach very close to have any chance of hitting such a low hull, and even then the Monitor is half the time covered by three or four feet of water, protecting her and disturbing her opponents fire. From these facts, not unknown to Monitor-men, and the experience we derived from the use of such vessels during the war, we may safely conclude that the Monitor type of iron-clads is superior to the broad-side, not only for fighting purposes at sea, but also for cruising. A properly constructed Monitor, possessing all the requirements of a cruiser, ought to be constructed of iron, and have but one turret, armed with not less than twenty-inch guns, two independent propellers, and the usual proportion of sail."

ARMY GAZETTE.

A REGISTRY FOR ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.

At the request of many officers, a Register has been opened at the office of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, No. 39 Park Row, New York, wherein officers of the Army and Navy are invited to enter their names, upon their arrival in the city of New York. The great convenience of such a Register, in the lack of any other common place of resort, will be manifest to every one. The Register will be open from ten o'clock in the morning until five o'clock in the afternoon. Officers at present in New York are requested to register their names.

CONFIRMATIONS OF APPOINTMENTS IN THE VOLUNTEER FORCE.

TO BE LIEUTENANT-COLONELS BY BREVET.

Brevet Major Charles H. Bane, Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battles of the Wilderness and Spotsylvania Court-House, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major W. A. Arnold, of the U. S. Volunteers, and Captain of the 1st Rhode Island light artillery, for efficient and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major J. H. Allen, of the 169th New York Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at the storming of Fort Fisher, North Carolina, to date from March 13, 1865.

Additional Paymaster Thomas S. Allison, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon Thomas Antiehl, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Robert Avery, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Major H. Adreon, of the 4th Maryland Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Five Forks, Va., to date from April 1, 1865.

Brevet Major G. W. Adams, of the U. S. Volunteers, and Captain of the 1st Rhode Island light artillery, for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg, Va., to date from April 2, 1865.

Major C. C. Abell, of the 10th New York artillery, for gallant and distinguished services during the late campaign in Virginia, to date from April 9, 1865.

Major George Ager, of the 1st Connecticut artillery, for gallant and meritorious services during the recent operations resulting in the fall of Richmond, Va., and the surrender of the insurgent army under General Robert E. Lee, to date from April 9, 1865.

Additional Paymaster Dwight Bannister, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon A. C. Barlow, of the 62d Ohio Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon Norman S. Barnes, U. S. Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the storming of Fort Fisher, N. C., to date from March 13, 1865.

Additional Paymaster George E. Baldwin, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major John W. Barnes, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major George M. Barnard, of the U. S. Volunteers, and Captain of the 18th Massachusetts Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services in the battles in front of Petersburg, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major E. P. Bates, of the U. S. Volunteers, and Captain of the 125th Ohio Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Theodore W. Bean, of the U. S. Volunteers, and Captain of the 17th Pennsylvania cavalry, for distinguished services throughout the late campaign, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Eugene B. Beaumont, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the recent campaign in Tennessee, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Joseph McC. Bell, Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for distinguished services in the campaign of the Army of Virginia, and in the Department of the Northwest and Military Division of the Missouri, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Edwin C. Bennett, of the U. S. Volunteers, and Captain of the 22d Massachusetts Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Benjamin Bennett, of the 22d New York cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major J. F. Bennett, Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for efficient and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon Edwin Bentley, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon D. W. Bliss, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major E. Bogg, of the 117th New York Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at Fort Fisher, N. C., to date from March 13, 1865.

Major John A. Bolles, Additional Aide-de-Camp, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon R. B. Bontecou, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon James H. Boucher, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major A. H. Bowen, of the 6th U. S. colored cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services in Western Virginia, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major A. B. Brackett, of the Minnesota Volunteer cavalry battalion, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major William R. Brazie, of the 5th U. S. colored troops, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon Orlando M. Bryan, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Mason W. Burt, of the 22d Massachusetts Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major W. L. M. Burger, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for uniformly meritorious services in the discharge of his duties, to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon A. J. H. Buzzell, of the 3d New Hampshire Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the storming of Fort Fisher, N. C., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major John D. Bertolette, Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for gallantry and distinguished services at Fort Steedman, Va., to date from March 25, 1865.

Surgeon J. H. Baxter, of the U. S. Volunteers, for meritorious and faithful services in the recruitment of the Armies of the U. S., to date from March 30, 1865.

Major H. G. Brown, Aide-de-Camp, U. S. Volunteers, for gallant conduct in the field, to date from March 31, 1865.

Additional Paymaster Edmund H. Brooke, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from April 1, 1865.

Brevet Major Samuel C. Bailey, of the U. S. Volunteers, and Captain of the 14th New Jersey Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg, Va., to date from April 2, 1865.

Brevet Major Charles M. Bartruff, of the U. S. Volunteers, and Captain of the 14th New Jersey Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg, Va., to date from April 2, 1865.

Major George A. Bolton, of the 31st Maine Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services in the assault before Petersburg, Va., to date from April 2, 1865.

Major Alexander Bott, of the 208th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services in the assault upon the enemy's lines in front of Fort Sedgwick, Va., to date from April 2, 1865.

Brevet Major George A. Bernard, of the U. S. Volunteers, and Captain of the 63d New York Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg, and at the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, Va., to date from April 6, 1865.

Brevet Major Miles L. Butterfield, of the U. S. Volunteers, and Captain of the 5th Wisconsin Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg, and at the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, Va., to date from April 6, 1865.

Major H. H. Bingham, Judge-Advocate U. S. Volunteers, for

highly meritorious services during the recent campaign terminating with the surrender of the insurgent army under General Robert E. Lee, to date from April 9, 1865.

Brevet Major T. Fred. Brown, of the U. S. Volunteers, and Captain of the 1st Rhode Island light artillery, for meritorious and valuable services during the recent campaign terminating with the surrender of the insurgent army under General Robert E. Lee, to date from April 9, 1865.

Major Samuel Bryan, of the 57th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the recent campaign terminating with the surrender of the insurgent army under General Robert E. Lee, to date from April 9, 1865.

Brevet Major Asa P. Blunt, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from June 9, 1865.

Additional Paymaster Martin L. Bundy, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from August 13, 1865.

Surgeon Thomas H. Bache, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from August 22, 1865.

Additional Paymaster J. W. Beazell, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from August 23, 1865.

Brevet Major C. E. Cadwalader, of the U. S. Volunteers, and Captain of the 6th Pennsylvania cavalry, for distinguished gallantry at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., and in the subsequent operations from the Rapidan to the James River, and the siege of Petersburg, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon J. Y. Cantwell, of the U. S. Volunteers, for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major John Cassella, of the 11th Pennsylvania cavalry, for faithful, meritorious, and untiring services as Provost Marshal of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Isaac K. Casey, Captain and Additional Aide-de-Camp U. S. Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon Artemas C. Chapel, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major George L. Childs, of the U. S. Volunteers, and Captain of the 67th Ohio Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major C. S. Charlott, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the late campaign of Missouri and Kansas, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Walter F. Chester, of the U. S. Volunteers, and Captain of the 94th New York Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Clinton A. Cilley, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Franklin, Tenn., to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Henry M. Cist, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Haswell C. Clarke, Captain and Aide-de-Camp U. S. Volunteers, for meritorious services in the Department of the Gulf; for gallant conduct during the bombardment of Forts Jackson and St. Philip on the Mississippi river, and in the attack by the enemy on Battery Harrison, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Peter Clesques, of the U. S. Volunteers, and Captain of the 148th New York Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major De Witt Clinton, Judge-Advocate U. S. Volunteers, for meritorious services in the military division of West Mississippi and Louisiana, to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon Meredith Clymer, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major J. H. Cochran, of the 101st U. S. colored troops, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major James Coey, of the 147th New York Volunteers, for conspicuous gallantry in the battles of the Wilderness and at Laurel Hill, Virginia, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major William S. Cogswell, of the 5th Connecticut Volunteers, for good conduct during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Hervey A. Colvin, Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for meritorious and gallant conduct in battle, and for efficient services in his department, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major J. B. Comstock, Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for efficient and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major James A. Connolly, of the 123d Illinois Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon W. A. Conover, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Additional Paymaster George B. Corbhill, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon C. A. Cowill, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major W. H. Coyle, Judge-Advocate U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Additional Paymaster B. Bush Cowen, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Caleb B. Cox, Jr., of the 84th Illinois Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon John J. Craven, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Additional Paymaster Will Cumback, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major S. S. Curtis, of the 2d Colorado Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the late campaign in Missouri and Kansas, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Eugene O. Cole, of the 5th Vermont Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg, Va., to date from April 2, 1865.

Major William Clark, of the 93d Pennsylvania Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg, and at the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, Va., to date from April 6, 1865.

Major Chester D. Cleveland, of the 2d Connecticut heavy artillery, for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg, and at the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, Va., to date from April 6, 1865.

Major James W. Cronkite, of the 121st New York Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg, and at the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, Va., to date from April 6, 1865.

Major N. Church, of the 26th Michigan Volunteers, for conspicuous gallantry and meritorious services during the recent campaign terminating with the surrender of the insurgent army under General Robert E. Lee, to date from April 9, 1865.

Brevet Major Andrew Cowan, of the U. S. Volunteers, and Captain of the 1st New York Independent Battery, for gallant and meritorious services during the recent campaign terminating with the surrender of the insurgent army under General Robert E. Lee, to date from April 9, 1865.

Brevet Major John N. Craig, Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for good conduct and meritorious services during the recent operations resulting in the fall of Richmond, Va., and the surrender of the insurgent army under General Robert E. Lee, to date from April 9, 1865.

Major A. E. Dana, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for distinguished services throughout the late campaign, to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon W. C. Daniels, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major F. A. Davis, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major A. B. Z. Dawson, of the 15th Ohio Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services in the battles before Nashville, Tenn., and in the assault on Overton's Hill, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major D. W. H. Day, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon J. F. Dayton, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major L. M. Dayton, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for meritorious services in the recent campaigns of Atlanta and Savannah, Ga., and the Carolinas, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Robert F. Decker, of the 29th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major J. C. DeGress, Aide-de-Camp, U. S. Volunteers, for meritorious services at the Bayou de Blaise, La., to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon George Derby, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major William D. Dickey, of the 15th New York artillery, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major William Dickson, of the 1st Ohio heavy artillery, for faithful and meritorious services during the Georgia and Carolina campaigns, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Charles T. Dix, Additional Aide-de-Camp U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Additional Paymaster H. P. Dodge, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Cyrus K. Drew, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major George A. Drew, of the 6th Michigan cavalry, for highly distinguished and meritorious services in the Shenandoah Valley, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major J. N. DuBois, of the 15th Ohio Volunteers, for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major W. W. Dudley, of the U. S. Volunteers, and Captain of the Veteran Reserve Corps, for distinguished services in the field, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Gilbert E. Dunbar, Chief Quartermaster cavalry corps, for gallant and meritorious services during the campaigns in Georgia and the Carolinas, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major William Duncan, of the U. S. Volunteers, and Captain of the 10th Illinois cavalry, for gallant and meritorious conduct, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major James Doherty, of the 57th Massachusetts Volunteers, for gallantry at Fort Steadman, Va., to date from March 25, 1865.

Major Ebenezer W. Davis, of the 13th New Jersey Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg, Va., to date from April 2, 1865.

Major R. N. Doyle, of the 8th Michigan Volunteers, for gallantry in the assault before Petersburg, Va., to date from April 2, 1865.

Brevet Major James D. Dunoon, of the U. S. Volunteers, and Captain of the 102d Pennsylvania Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg, Va., to date from April 2, 1865.

Major James G. Dodge, of the 61st Massachusetts Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the recent operations resulting in the fall of Richmond, Va., and the surrender of the insurgent army under General Robert E. Lee, to date from April 9, 1865.

Major William R. Driver, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for meritorious services in the recent campaigns terminating with the surrender of the insurgent army under General Robert E. Lee, to date from April 9, 1865.

Major A. W. Duggan, of the 1st Michigan cavalry, for gallant conduct in the Shenandoah campaign of General Sheridan and battle of Five Forks, Va., to date from May 25, 1865.

Brevet Major Charles Doty, Commissary of Subsistence U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from June 2, 1865.

Brevet Major Hubert Dilger, of the U. S. Volunteers, and Captain of the 1st Ohio artillery, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from June 15, 1865.

Major John C. Douglass, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from June 22, 1865.

Additional Paymaster D. L. Eaton, U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major C. A. Earnest, of the 30th Ohio Volunteers, for valuable and constant services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Thomas T. Eckert, Additional Aide-de-Camp, U. S. Volunteers, for meritorious and distinguished services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Charles G. Edwards, of the 105th Ohio Volunteers, for gallantry and good conduct during the campaigns of the past year, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Louis Eiche, of the 15th New York heavy artillery, for gallant and meritorious services in the battles on the Weldon railroad, and at Chapel House, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Nere Elfving, of the 48th New York Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the storming of Fort Fisher, N. C., to date from March 13, 1865.

Additional Paymaster Russell Errett, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Additional Paymaster A. V. Elliott, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major L. G. Estes, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the campaigns in Georgia and the Carolinas, to date from March 13, 1865.

Additional Paymaster F. M. Etting, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major A. H. Embler, Aide-de-Camp U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from May 1, 1865.

Major John J. Ely, of the 1st Michigan light artillery, for meritorious services, to date from June 20, 1865.

Surgeon Robert Fletcher, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major William T. Forbes, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the recent campaigns in Georgia and the Carolinas, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major George E. Ford, Captain and Aide-de-Camp U. S. Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon John W. Foye, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major James Francis, of the 2d Massachusetts cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services during the recent campaigns in Georgia and the Carolinas, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Norris J. Frink, of the 28th Michigan Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major William H. Fry, of the 16th Pennsylvania cavalry, for efficient services at the battles of Kelley's Ford, Culpeper and Shepards-town, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Henry H. Fish, of the 94th New York Volunteers, for gallant services at the battles of White Oak Roads and Five Forks, Va., to date from April 1, 1865.

Major West Frink, of the 121st Pennsylvania Volunteers, for gallant services at the battle of Five Forks, Va., to date from April 1, 1865.

Major J. Augustus Fay, of the 4th New Jersey Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg, Va., to date from April 2, 1865.

Major John Fritz, of the 93d Pennsylvania Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services in the assault before Petersburg, Va., to date from April 2, 1865.

Major Augustus H. Fenn, of the 2d Connecticut heavy artillery, for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg and at the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, Va., to date from April 6, 1865.

Brevet Major H. W. Farrar, Captain and Aide-de-Camp U. S. Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the recent campaign terminating with the surrender of the insurgent army under General R. E. Lee, to date from April 9, 1865.

Major William W. Folwell, of the 50th New York Volunteer Engineers, for gallant and meritorious services during the recent campaign terminating with the surrender of General Robert E. Lee, to date from April 9, 1865.

Additional Paymaster J. A. Farrieh, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from August 10, 1865.

Brevet Major Michael C. Garber, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Additional Paymaster William R. Gibson, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and valuable services in his department, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major H. A. Gildersleeve, of the 150th New York Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the recent campaigns in Georgia and the Carolinas, to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon H. Z. Gill, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major F. C. Gillette, of the 127th Illinois Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the recent campaigns, to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon Elias B. Glick, of the 40th Indiana Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major William Goldie, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

SAFE KEEPING OF PUBLIC MONEY.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, June 19, 1866.

General Orders No. 39.

The following Act of Congress is published for the information and government of all concerned:

An Act to regulate and secure the safe-keeping of public money entrusted to disbursing officers of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act it shall be the duty of every disbursing officer of the United States having any public money entrusted to him for disbursement to deposit the same with the Treasurer or some one of the Assistant Treasurers of the United States, and to draw for the same only as it may be required for payments to be made by him in pursuance of law; and all transfers from the Treasury of the United States to a disbursing officer shall be by draft or warrant on the Treasurer or an Assistant Treasurer of the United States: *Provided*, That in places where there is no Treasurer nor Assistant Treasurer of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury may, when he deems it essential to the public interest, specially authorize in writing the deposit of such public money in any other public depository, or, in writing, authorize the same to be kept in any other manner, and under such rules and regulations as he may deem most safe and effectual to facilitate the payments to public creditors.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if any disbursing officer of the United States shall deposit any public money entrusted to him in any place or in any manner, except as authorized by law, or shall convert to his own use in any way whatever, or shall loan, with or without interest, or shall for any purpose not prescribed by law withdraw from the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer, or any authorized depository, or shall for any purpose not prescribed by law transfer or apply any portion of the public money entrusted to him, every such act shall be deemed and adjudged an embezzlement of the money so deposited, converted, used, loaned, withdrawn, transferred, or applied, and every such act is hereby declared a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not less than one year, nor more than ten years, or by fine not more than the amount embezzled nor less than \$1,000, or by both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That if any banker, broker, or any person, not an authorized depository of public money, shall knowingly receive from any disbursing officer, or collector of internal revenue, or other agent of the United States any public money on deposit or by way of loan or accommodation, with or without interest, or otherwise than in payment of a debt against the United States; or shall use, transfer, convert, appropriate or apply any portion of the public money for any purpose not prescribed by law; or shall counsel, aid, or abet any disbursing officer or collector of internal revenue or other agent of the United States in so doing, every such act shall be deemed and adjudged an embezzlement of the money so deposited, loaned, transferred, used, converted, appropriated, or applied, and any president, cashier, teller, director, or other officer of any bank or banking association who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of embezzlement of public money, and punishment as provided in section two of this act.

Approved June 14, 1866.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

PENSION ACT.

An Act supplementary to the several acts relating to pensions.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section five of an act entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled 'An act to grant pensions,' approved July 14, 1862," approved July 4, 1864, and section three of an act entitled "An act supplementary to the several acts relating to pensions," approved March 3, 1865, be, and the same are hereby, repealed, and the following shall stand in lieu thereof: That, from and after the passage of this act, all persons by law entitled to a less pension than hereinafter specified, who, while in the military or naval service, and in the line of duty, shall have lost the sight of both eyes, or who shall have lost both hands, or been permanently and totally disabled in the same, or otherwise so permanently and totally disabled as to render them utterly helpless, or so nearly so as to require the constant personal aid and attendance of another person, shall be entitled to a pension of \$25 per month; and all persons who, under like circumstances, shall have lost both feet, or one hand and one foot, or been totally and permanently disabled in the same, or otherwise so disabled as to be incapacitated for performing any manual labor, but not so much so as to require constant personal aid and attention, shall be entitled to a pension of \$20 per month; and all persons who, under like circumstances, shall have lost one hand or one foot, or been totally and permanently disabled in the same, or otherwise so disabled as to render their inability to perform manual labor equivalent to the loss of a hand or a foot, shall be entitled to a pension of \$15 per month.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That any pledge, mortgage, sale, assignment, or transfer of any right, claim, or interest in any pension which has been, or may hereafter be, granted, shall be void and of no effect; and any person acting as attorney to receive and receipt for money for and in behalf of any person entitled to a pension shall, before receiving said money, take and subscribe an oath, to be filed with the pension agent, and by him to be transmitted, with the vouchers now required by law, to the proper accounting officer of the treasury, that he has no interest in said money by any pledge, mortgage, sale, assignment, or transfer, and that he does not know or believe that the same has been so disposed of to any person; and any person who shall falsely take the said oath shall be guilty of perjury, and, on conviction, shall be liable to the pains and penalties of perjury.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who shall present or cause to be presented at any pension agency any power of attorney, or other paper required as a voucher in drawing a pension, which paper shall bear a date subsequently to that on which it was actually signed or executed, such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding \$500, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, or by both, at the discretion of the court before whom such conviction shall be had, and no sum of money due, or to become due, to any pensioner under the laws aforesaid, shall be liable to attachment, levy, or seizure by or under any legal or equitable process whatever, whether the same remains with the Pension Office or any officer or agent thereof or is in course of transmission to the pensioner entitled thereto, but shall inure wholly to the benefit of such pensioner.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That no claim agent or other person shall hereafter charge or receive more than twenty-five cents for preparing the papers necessary to enable a pensioner to receive a semi-annual payment of his pension, nor shall any pension agent charge or receive more than fifteen cents for administering an oath to a pensioner, or his attorney in fact, under a penalty of \$5 in each case.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That section one of an act entitled "An act supplementary to the several acts relating to pensions," approved March 3, 1865, is hereby repealed.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person entitled to an invalid pension has died since March 4, 1861, or shall hereafter die while an application for such pension is pending, and after the proof has been completed, leaving no widow and no minor child under sixteen years of age, his heirs or legal representatives shall be entitled to receive the accrued pension to which the applicant would have been entitled had the certificate been issued before his death.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases when a commission shall have been regularly issued to any person in the military or naval service who shall have died or been disabled while in the line of duty after the date of such commission, and before being mustered, such officer or other person entitled to a pension for such death or disability by existing laws shall receive a pension corresponding to his rank, as determined by such commission, the same as if he had been mustered: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to any officer who shall have willfully neglected or refused to be so mustered.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That officers absent on sick leave, and enlisted men absent on sick furlough, shall be regarded in the administration of the pension laws in the same manner as if they were in the field or hospital.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the period of service of all persons entitled to the benefits of the pension laws, or on account of whose death any person may become entitled to a pension, shall be construed to extend to the time of disbanding the organization to which such persons belonged, or until their actual discharge for other cause than the expiration of the service of such organization.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That enlisted men employed as teamsters, wagoners, artificers, hospital stewards, farriers, saddlers,

and all other enlisted men, however employed in the service of the Army or Navy, not specifically mentioned in the first section of an act entitled "An act to grant pensions," approved July 14, 1862, shall be regarded, in the administration of the pension laws, as non-commissioned officers or privates.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That if any officer, soldier or seaman shall have died of wounds received or of disease contracted in the line of duty in the military or naval service of the United States, leaving a widow and a child or children under the age of sixteen years, and it shall be duly certified under seal, by any court having probate jurisdiction, that satisfactory evidence has been produced before such court that the widow aforesaid has abandoned the care of such child or children, or is an unsuitable person, by reason of immoral conduct, to have the custody of the same, then no pension shall be allowed to such widow until said minor child or children shall have become sixteen years of age, any previous enactment to the contrary notwithstanding; and the minor child or children aforesaid shall be pensioned in the same manner as if no widow had survived the said officer, soldier, or seaman, and such pension may be paid to the regularly authorized guardian of such minor or minors.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That section four of an act entitled "An act to grant pensions," approved July 14, 1862, is hereby so amended that the provisions thereof shall apply to and include the orphan brother or brothers, as well as sister or sisters, under sixteen years of age, and the father as well as mother of a deceased officer or other person named in section one of the above entitled act, who were dependent upon him for support in whole or in part, subject to the same limitations and restrictions.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this or any other act shall be so construed as to repeal or modify the sixth section of an act entitled "An act supplementary to 'An act to grant pensions,'" approved July 14, 1862," approved July 4, 1864, or to entitle a person to receive more than one pension at the same time, and in every case in which a claim for pension shall not have been filed within three years after the decease of the party on whose account the claim is made, the pension, if allowed, shall commence from the date of filing the last paper in said case by the party prosecuting the same.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the fourteenth section of an act entitled "An act supplementary to 'An act to grant pensions,'" approved July 14, 1862," approved July 4, 1864, be, and the same is hereby, repealed, and that the widows and children of colored soldiers and sailors who have been or may be hereafter killed, or who have died or may hereafter die of wounds received or of disease contracted in the military or naval service of the United States, and in the line of duty, shall be entitled to receive the pensions, bounty, and back pay provided by law, without other evidence of marriage than proof, satisfactory to the Commissioner of Pensions, that the parties had habitually recognized each other as man and wife, and lived together as such; and the children born of any marriage so proved shall be deemed and taken to be the children of the soldier or sailor party thereto.

Approved June 6, 1866.

ARSENAL AT ROCK ISLAND, ILLINOIS.

[PUBLIC—No. 83.]

AN ACT making further provisions for the establishment of an armory and arsenal of construction, deposit and repair on Rock Island, in the State of Illinois.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to change, fix and establish the position of the railroad across Rock Island and the bridge across the Mississippi River at and on the Island of Rock Island, so as best to accord with the purposes of the Government in its occupancy of said island for military purposes; and in order to effect this he is authorized to grant to the railroad company a permanent location and right of way on and across Rock Island, to be fixed and designated by him, with such quantity of land, to be occupied and held by the company for railroad purposes, as may be necessary therefor; and that the said grant and change be made on such terms and conditions, previously arranged, between the Secretary of War and the companies and parties in interest, as will best effect and secure the purposes of the Government in occupying the island.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War be, and is hereby, authorized to grant to the companies and parties in interest such other aid, pecuniary or otherwise, toward effecting the change in the present location of their road and bridge and establishing thereon a wagon road for the use of the Government of the United States to connect said island with the cities of Davenport and Rock Island, to be so constructed as not materially to interfere with, obstruct, or impair the navigation of the Mississippi River, as may be adjudged to be fair and equitable by the board of commissioners authorized under the act of April 19, 1864, entitled "An act in addition to an act for the establishment of certain arsenals," and may be approved by him.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of the act, approved April 19, 1864, entitled "An act in addition to an act for the establishment of certain arsenals," be so extended as to include the small islands contiguous to Rock Island, and known as Benham's, Wilson's, and Winnabago Islands.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for Rock Island Arsenal, to be applied as follows, viz:

To liquidate claims for property in Benham's, Wilson's, and Winnabago Islands, and for property in Rock Island which has been taken, in pursuance of law, for military purposes, \$293,600, or so much thereof, and no more, as may be necessary to pay the respective claimants such amounts as may be reported by the board of commissioners authorized by the act of April 19, 1864, and ordered by the United States Circuit Court to be paid to each.

To secure water-power at the head of Rock Island, \$100,000.
To erect storehouses for the preservation of arms and other munitions of war, and to establish communication between Rock Island Arsenal and the cities of Davenport, Iowa, and Rock Island, Illinois, \$100,000.

Approved, June 27, 1866.

BOUNTIES TO COLORED SOLDIERS.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 40.]

A RESOLUTION respecting bounties to colored soldiers, and the pensions, bounties and allowances to their heirs.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the omission in the muster-rolls of the words "free on or before April 19, 1861," shall not deprive any colored soldier of the bounty to which he is entitled, and which is now or may hereafter be withheld by reason of such omission, but where nothing appears on the muster-roll or of record to show that a colored soldier was not a freeman at the date aforesaid, under the provision of the fourth section of the "Act making appropriations for the support of the Army, for the year ending June 30th, 1865," the presumption shall be that the person was free at the time of his enlistment.

Sec. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That in determining who is or was the wife, widow, or heirs of any colored soldier, evidence that he and the woman claimed to be his wife or widow were joined in marriage by some ceremony deemed by them obligatory, followed by their living together as husband and wife up to the time of enlistment, shall be deemed sufficient proof of such marriage for the purpose of securing any arrears of pay, pension or other allowances due any colored soldier at the time of his death; and the children born of any such marriage shall be held and taken to be lawful children and heirs of such soldier.

Approved, June 15, 1866.

CAVALRY RECRUITING SERVICE.

The officers of the cavalry recruiting service now on duty are as follows:

Brevet Brigadier-General W. N. Grier, Lieutenant-Colonel 1st U. S. cavalry, Superintendent of Mounted Recruiting Service at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., commanding post.
Captain and Brevet Colonel Alfred Gibbs, 3d U. S. cavalry, Instructor of Cavalry.

Brevet Colonel J. B. Wright, Surgeon and Medical Director.
Brevet Captain Thomas E. Maley, First Lieutenant 5th U. S. cavalry, Post Adjutant, A. A. Q. M., A. A. C. S., and Recruiting Officer.

Captain J. G. Tilford, 3d U. S. cavalry, Assistant Instructor of Cavalry Tactics.
Brevet Captain A. H. D. Williams, First Lieutenant 5th cavalry, Acting Assistant Instructor of Cavalry Tactics.

Second Lieutenant W. R. Parrall, 1st U. S. cavalry, Acting Assistant Instructor of Cavalry Tactics.

Second Lieutenant Greenleaf Ciley, 1st U. S. cavalry, Acting Assistant Instructor of Cavalry Tactics.

Second Lieutenant Alexander Stanton, 1st U. S. cavalry, Acting Assistant Instructor of Cavalry Tactics.

Second Lieutenant James Pike, 1st U. S. cavalry, Acting Assistant Instructor of Cavalry Tactics.

Second Lieutenant E. P. Bertrand, 4th U. S. cavalry, Acting Assistant Instructor of Cavalry Tactics.

Second Lieutenant Adam Kramer, 6th U. S. cavalry, Acting Assistant Instructor of Cavalry Tactics.

The six Second Lieutenants above named have been recently appointed, and are now stationed at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., awaiting orders to join their regiments.

OFFICERS AT RECRUITING STATIONS.

Captain and Brevet Colonel N. B. Switzer, 1st U. S. cavalry, Recruiting Officer, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Captain and Brevet Colonel N. B. McLaughlin, 4th U. S. cavalry, Recruiting Officer, Boston, Mass.

Captain E. P. Cressey, 3d U. S. cavalry, Recruiting Officer, Detroit, Mich.

Captain J. B. Johnson, 6th U. S. cavalry, Recruiting Officer, Baltimore, Md.

Captain John Mix, 2d U. S. cavalry, Recruiting Officer, Philadelphia, Pa.

Brevet Captain E. J. Conway, 4th U. S. cavalry, Recruiting Officer, Chicago, Ill.

Lieutenant Deane Monahan, 3d U. S. cavalry, Recruiting Officer, Indianapolis.

Lieutenant E. R. Wells, 2d U. S. cavalry, Recruiting Officer, New York.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSIGNED.

Hospital Steward Edward Hall, U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty in the Medical Director's Office at Headquarters Department of Texas, and ordered to report, without delay, to the Commanding General, District of the Rio Grande, for assignment to duty as Assistant Surgeon P. S. Conner, U. S. Army (Brevet Major), has been relieved from duty in the Department of the Carolinas, and is ordered to temporary duty at Cincinnati, Ohio.

DISCHARGED FROM THE SERVICE.

Hospital Stewards S. Vander Hayden and James Robinson, U. S. Army.

RESIGNED.

Assistant Surgeon Lawrence Sheldon, Brevet Major U. S. Army, July 1, 1866.

Assistant Surgeon David V. Farrand, Brevet Captain U. S. Army, July 1, 1866.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

JUNE 28.—Paymaster William Brenton Boggs, to the receiving ship *New Hampshire*.

JUNE 29.—Lieutenant-Commander Allen V. Reed, to duty at the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

Gunner Thomas Stewart, to duty at the Ordnance Yard, Washington, D. C.

DETACHED.

JUNE 25.—Assistant Surgeon James M. Flint, from the receiving ship *Albatross*, and ordered to temporary duty at the Naval Academy.

JUNE 30.—Faced Assistant Surgeon Theron Woolverton, from duty as assistant to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant Charles E. Hawley, from the receiving ship *Ohio*, and ordered to duty in charge of the nitre depot, at Malden, Mass.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

JUNE 25.—Third Assistant Engineer Gustavus A. Pfeitz, of the *Waterloo*, on the reporting of his relief.

JUNE 28.—Assistant Paymasters William C. Cook, at New Orleans, La., and John Jay Philbrick, at New York.

ACCEPTANCE OF RESIGNATION REVOKED.

JUNE 27.—Midshipman Daniel Delehanty, and he is ordered to duty with the Practice Squadron.

PROMOTED.

JUNE 26.—Assistant Paymaster Alexander McC. Bishop, to Paymaster, from November 22, 1865.

ORDERS REVOKED.

JUNE 28.—Paymaster J. A. Smith, to the *New Hampshire*, and ordered to report by letter when transfers of accounts and stores are completed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JUNE 30.—Assistant Surgeon James R. Tryon, for some time connected with the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, has been appointed Assistant to the Chief of that Bureau.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

JUNE 26.—Acting Master Thomas M. Gardner, to the receiving ship *Vermont*.

DETACHED.

JUNE 27.—Mate William H. Mott, from the *Saranac*, and ordered to return East.

JUNE 28.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander William C. Rogers, from duty at the Navy Yard, Boston, and placed on sick leave.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

JUNE 26.—Mate Charles E. Schofield, of the *Michigan*.
Mate Henry Rogers, of the *Lenapee*.

LIST OF VOLUNTEER NAVAL OFFICERS

who have been honorably discharged the service of the U. S. since last report:

Acting Master John Wallis, August 11th.

Acting Ensigns, J. T. Carver, July 9th, and Thomas E. Harvey, May 8th.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Perley H. Johnson, June 26th.

Acting Second Assistant Engineers, Jacob D. Rodgers, June 26th, and Gilbert W. Scooby, June 24th.

Acting Third Assistant Engineers, Charles H. Keener, August 1st, and John Roache, June 24th.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, for the week ending June 30, 1866:

Thomas Buckley, seaman, June 22d, U. S. steamer *Winnipeg*, at Norfolk, Va.

Michael Stapleton, nurse, June 7th, Naval Hospital, Pensacola.

George Thomas, landsman, June 12th, U. S. steamer *Chocoma*.

William C. Davis, acting ensign, June 24th, New York.

John McManus, landsman, June 26th, Naval Hospital, New York.

William N. Price, acting master, April 7th, U. S. steamer *Nipic*.

Hardy Armstrong, landsman, May 30th, Small Fox Hospital, Philadelphia.

John Peters, captain forecabin, March 28th, U. S. steamer *Kansas*.

Joel Hall, midshipman, Naval Academy, Annapolis.

Frederick Thompson, sailmaker's mate, April 20th, U. S. steamer *Shamokin*.

Charles Garner, landsman, June 19th, Naval Hospital, Pensacola.

George Mann, first-class boy, June 23, Mare Island, Cal., U. S. steamer *Cumancha*.

REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

ORDERED.

JUNE 22.—Third Lieutenant Henry C. Snow, to steamer *Atchafalaya*, at Eastport, Me.

JUNE 23.—Third Lieutenant Wm. McKendry, Jr. to steamer *Panama*, at Boston, Mass.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

JUNE 20.—Second Lieutenant Benjamin F. Macintire, of steamer *Nemaha*, at Norfolk, Va., one month.

JUNE 30.—Second Lieutenant William Collins, of steamer *Panama*, at Boston, Mass., one month.

STATIONS OF THE VESSELS OF THE REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

Ashuelot, steamer, Eastport, Me.
Mahoning, steamer, Portland, Me.
Pawtuxet, steamer, Boston, Mass.
Miami, steamer, Newport, R. I.
Nyahoga, steamer, New York.
Bronx, steamer, New York.
Uno, steamer, New York.
Jasmine, steamer, New York.
Kankakee, steamer, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. H. Seward, steamer, Philadelphia, Pa.
Northern, steamer, Baltimore, Md.
Nemaha, steamer, Norfolk, Va.
E. A. Stevens, steamer, Newbern, N. C.
Moccasin, steamer, Wilmington, N. C.
Kewanee, steamer, Charleston, S. C.
Nassau, steamer, Savannah, Ga.
Wilderness, steamer, Key West, Fla.
Hugh Mculloch, steamer, New Orleans.
Delaware, steamer, Galveston, Texas.
Wayanda, steamer, San Francisco, Cal.
Lincoln, steamer, Port Angeles, Puget Sound, W. T.

LAKE STEAMERS.

S. P. Chase, Ogdensburg, N. Y.
Commodore Perry, Erie, Pa.
John Sherman, Cleveland, Ohio.
W. P. Fessenden, Detroit, Mich.
Andrew Johnson, Milwaukee, Wis.
John A. Dix, Sault St. Marie, Mich.

SAILING VESSELS.

Toucey, schooner, Castine, Me.
Sunnyside, schooner, Waldoboro', Me.
Antietam, schooner, New Bedford, Mass.
Campbell, schooner, New London, Conn.
J. C. Dobbin, schooner, Edgartown, Mass.
Thompson, schooner, Fire Island, N. Y.
Black, schooner, Sag Harbor, N. Y.
Clawford, schooner, New York City.
Morris, schooner, Mobile, Ala.
Jos. Lane, schooner, San Francisco, Cal.

SALE OF MARINE HOSPITALS AND REVENUE CUTTERS.

[PUBLIC—No. 84.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the sale of Marine Hospitals and Revenue Cutters," approved April 20, 1866.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act to authorize the sale of marine hospitals and revenue cutters," approved April 20, 1866, shall not be construed to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to lease or sell any such hospital where the relief furnished to sick marines shall show an extent of relief equal to twenty cents per diem, on an average, for the last preceding four years, or where no other suitable and sufficient hospital accommodations can be procured upon reasonable terms for the comfort and convenience of the patients.

Approved, June 27, 1866.

MILITIA DEPARTMENT.

MILITIA ITEMS.

PARADE ON THE FOURTH.

The parade of the First Division N. G. S. N. Y. was one of the principal features of the celebration of the Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence in the City of New York. Although there were many delays attendant upon the parade, especially as far as concerns the division commander, we think the parade on last Wednesday was one of which our citizen soldiers may well be proud. The general order from Division headquarters was a very good one, and contained provisions which, if carried out, would have waked up some of our regiments. It provided that brigades and regiments not in line at 8 o'clock should take post on the left of the Fourth brigade. This was a very good proviso, but as it was not enforced, nobody was astonished.

The division line was formed on Fifth avenue, right resting on Washington Parade Ground, and the left extended beyond 34th street, the brigades being posted numerically, with the cavalry on the left. Governor Fenton was to have reviewed the division at 8.30 A. M., but was not present, according to announcement in the JOURNAL of last week. At about 8.45, General Sanford and staff passed along the line, from right to left, each regiment saluting him in turn.

After the General had passed up the line, the regiments were formed in column of companies ready to march. This looked promising for an early start, which, however, was not effected until twenty minutes, of ten o'clock. The column was composed as follows:

PLATOON OF POLICE.

Major-General C. W. Sanford, commanding First division, and staff Captain Otto's Troop (escort).

FIRST BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General C. B. Spicer, commanding, and Staff.
Second regiment infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Reid.
Seventy-first regiment infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. J. Cole.
Seventy-seventh regiment infantry, Colonel Thomas Lynch.
Ninety-ninth regiment infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick J. Downey.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Colonel Louis Burger commanding, and Staff.
Third regiment infantry, Colonel John E. Bendix.
Fifth regiment infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel A. Meyer.
Sixth regiment infantry, Major Kinney.
Twelfth regiment infantry, Colonel William G. Ward.
Eighty-fourth regiment infantry, Colonel F. A. Conkling.
Ninety-sixth regiment infantry, Colonel J. D. Krebbs.
First artillery, Lieutenant-Colonel Diehl.

THIRD BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General Hall commanding, and Staff.
First regiment infantry, Colonel Rush C. Hawkins.
Seventh regiment infantry, Colonel Emmons Clark.
Eighth regiment infantry, Colonel J. M. Varian.
Ninth regiment infantry, Colonel J. H. Wilcox.
Thirty-seventh regiment, Colonel Wm. H. Farrar.
Fifty-fifth regiment, Colonel Eugene Le Gal.

FOURTH BRIGADE.

Colonel H. D. Hull commanding, and Brigade Staff.
Fourth regiment infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Horne.
Eleventh regiment infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel H. Lux.
Twenty-second regiment infantry, Colonel James F. Cox.
Sixty-ninth regiment infantry, Colonel and Brevet Major-General M. T. McMahon.

Seventy-ninth regiment infantry, Major McClellan.
Ninety-fifth regiment infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Frank McElroy.

CAVALRY BRIGADE.

General Brooke Postley, commanding.
First regiment cavalry, Colonel D. J. Minton.
Second regiment cavalry, Colonel J. H. Buakhe.

The line of march was up Waverly Place and University Place to Union Square, where the column passed in review before the Mayor and Major-General Hooker, thence up Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street to Madison avenue, up Madison avenue to Thirty-sixth street, through Thirty-sixth street to Fifth avenue and down Fifth avenue to Fourteenth street.

The cavalry escorts to the officers commanding brigades appear to have adopted a new method of escorting them, which gives these officers more the appearance of prisoners than commanding officers. When we first saw General Sanford, who turned into Fifth avenue from West Fourteenth street, he was guarded in this peculiar way. Captain Otto's troops were formed in a sort of hollow square, the front of which consisted of a single rank of troopers, with their carbines advanced, a rank of troopers being on each side of the square, and the rear being closed by four ranks of cavalry with drawn sabres. In the interior of this square we noticed General Sanford, who was accompanied by his full staff, among whom we noticed General W. H. Morris, late U. S. Volunteers, Division Engineer, and Major Chas. E. Jones. We noticed that some of the General's staff wore the regulation hat, while others wore the chasseur cap. The General and staff, some of whom rode very superior horses, made a fine appearance, as did also his escort, which was well mounted, and looked very well with their helmets and horse-hair crests.

FIRST BRIGADE.

This brigade is commanded by Brigadier-General C. B. Spicer. Previous to the formation of the Cavalry brigade, the First and Third regiments of cavalry were attached to this brigade. These regiments, however, have been formed into a separate brigade, and as the Seventy-third regiment, which belongs to the First brigade, did not appear, General Spicer's brigade was somewhat shorn of its former proportions. Inasmuch as two regiments have been taken from him, we think that some other regiments should be assigned to his command.

The Second regiment was commanded by Colonel Thomas M. Reid, and paraded with some 250 men. The regiment made a good appearance; Colonel Reid wore the regulation hat, the other officers the chasseur cap.

The Seventy-first regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel William J. Coles, made a very handsome appearance, and paraded with over 300 men, not including the band, which was in excellent shape.

The Seventy-seventh regiment, under the command of Colonel Thomas Lynch, had about 200 men in line, who were divided into seven companies.

The Ninety-ninth regiment was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Downey, Colonel O'Mahony having resigned. This regiment paraded with but four companies, which were not properly equalized, and numbered about one hundred men. This is too few for a regimental organization. The regiment should either be filled up or consolidated.

SECOND BRIGADE.

The Second brigade was commanded by Colonel Louis Burger of the Fifth regiment, who is senior colonel of the brigade, Brigadier-General Yates having resigned. This brigade is composed of the Third, Fifth, Sixth, Twelfth, Eighty-fourth and Ninety-sixth regiments of infantry and the First regiment of artillery.

The Third regiment had some 300 men in line under the command of Colonel John E. Bendix, and made a very good appearance. Several of the officers of this regiment have been dismissed the service for neglect of duty and inefficiency, as the Colonel is determined to have a first-class regiment.

The Fifth regiment, numbering some 400 men, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Anton Meyer, made a very handsome appearance and excited much admiration by their uniform (U. S. artillery) and soldierly bearing. The officers and men appeared in full uniform. The drum corps and band of this regiment, as well as the engineer corps, were in excellent condition.

The Sixth regiment was commanded by Major Kinney in the absence of Colonels Mason and Schwartz. Eight companies of this regiment were in line, numbering a little over two hundred men, and made a good appearance.

The Twelfth regiment looked very well indeed in their chasseur uniform and leather leggings, which were adopted as a part of their uniform by the board of officers this Spring. Colonel William G. Ward was in command and ten companies, numbering some 300 men, were in line. The Twelfth looked much as it used to before the war.

The Eighty-fourth regiment paraded with some 280 men, under command of Colonel F. A. Conkling. We noticed that Colonel Conkling wore epaulettes, while none of his officers did. This is not uniform and should be avoided. The regiment looked well.

The Ninety-sixth regiment was commanded by Colonel J. D. Krehfel, the officers, with the exception of the commandants of the last two companies, being in full uniform. The companies of this regiment were not properly equalized, some 300 men being in line. The regiment, however, made a very good appearance.

The First regiment of artillery, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Diehl, paraded with twelve guns and the same number of caissons, drawn by four horses each. Although many of the men were in very good shape, there was a great lack of correctness in the details of the pieces. We noticed one pole prop dragging, and also the lock-chains were not properly hooked up. The detachments were not properly equalized, in some cases but two, and in others, six men riding on the chests. We are well aware under how many difficulties such a regiment labors, but these things should be looked to and more care should be exercised in keeping the pieces and caissons properly aligned.

THIRD BRIGADE.

The Washington Gray Troop acted as escort to Brigadier-General Wm. Hall, commanding this brigade, surrounding him much in the same manner as General Sanford's body guard did him. The troop, however, looked very well.

The First regiment (Hawkins's Zouaves) were on the right of this brigade, and were commanded by Colonel Rush C. Hawkins. Although this regiment has but recently received its arms, it was quite evident to a practised eye that there were a large number of veterans in the ranks, as most of the men had that soldierly bearing which is so noticeable in old troops. The First numbered some two hundred men.

The Seventh regiment, Colonel Emmons Clark commanding, appeared in full uniform, which impressed us much more favorably than when we first saw it. Their full dress hats and plumes are certainly very soldierly looking, notwithstanding their sombre hue. The plumes of the band contrasted very pleasingly with those of the regiment. The drum corps was also out in full strength, and some five hundred men of the regiment were in line.

The Eighth regiment, Colonel J. M. Varian commanding, looked very well, and showed themselves the good regiment they are. Some three hundred men were in line.

The Ninth regiment was commanded by Colonel J. H. Wilcox, and numbered some two hundred and fifty men, who were divided into eight companies, and made a very good appearance. This regiment is steadily improving.

We were sorry to see the Thirty-seventh parade with such small numbers, there being less than two hundred men in line. In the absence of Colonel Farrer and Major Dusenberry, the senior Captain was in command. The drum corps of this regiment is in very good shape.

The Fifty-fifth regiment paraded with eight companies, numbering over two hundred men, Colonel Eugene Le Gal was in command. Colonel Le Gal, for the most part, carries his sword in a most peculiar manner, holding it by the blade instead of the hilt. The band of this regiment was in very poor shape, very few of them having their coats buttoned. The men of the regiment, however, made a good appearance.

FOURTH BRIGADE.

This brigade was commanded by Colonel H. D. Hull, the senior Colonel, General Aspinwall being unavoidably prevented from being present. The brigade staff, with the exception of the brigade surgeon, appeared in full uniform, and made a very good appearance.

The Fourth regiment was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel G. Thorpe, and paraded with eight companies, over two hundred and fifty men being in line. This regiment made a good appearance, their showy uniform being much admired.

The Eleventh regiment appeared in full rifle uniform, the green trimming setting off the blue uniform very handsomely. One of the regimental staff did not wear epaulettes. The regiment turned out as usual with full ranks, some 440 men being in line. The Eleventh made an excellent appearance.

The Twenty-second regiment was under the command of Colonel James F. Cox, who, together with his field and staff officers, was disappointed. We were sorry to see that the band of this regiment still retain the epaulette, to which they have no right. The regiment however, looked very well, eight companies, numbering 250 men, being in line.

The Sixty-ninth regiment made a good appearance, and was commanded by Colonel and Brevet Major-General M. T. McMahon. General McMahon appeared in a full Major-General's uniform, which, however, he is entitled to wear, more especially as he is Major-General of U. S. Volunteers by brevet, as well as in the National Guard. The Sixty-ninth is fast getting into very good shape, and numbered some 250 men.

The Seventy-ninth regiment, under the command of Major McClellan, made a good appearance, although they have had their arms but a short time. The regiment appeared in their new uniforms, and paraded seven companies numbering two hundred men.

The Ninety-fifth regiment was formed in three divisions, the companies being composed of only some seven files, there were about one hundred men in line. The band of this regiment presented a most piebald appearance as to their caps and coats, which latter were not buttoned up. This regiment does not appear to be in a very healthy condition.

CAVALRY BRIGADE.

This brigade was commanded by Colonel Brooke Postley, and is composed of the First and Third regiments of cavalry. We noticed that General Postley wore white pants. This looked rather out of place; but we suppose he was following General Sanford's example.

The First regiment of cavalry, Colonel Dennis Minton commanding, was formed in single rank, and numbered about one hundred and fifty men. This regiment did not make a very good appearance.

The Third Regiment Cavalry was commanded by Colonel J. H. Budke, and looked very well. They had about three hundred men in line.

A battery of the First artillery fired a salute from Washington Square before the march commenced.

At Union Square the column passed in review before Mayor Hoffman, Major-General Hooker also being present. We noticed that quite a number of bands wheeled out of line before passing the Reviewing Officer. We think Mayor Hoffman is somewhat remiss in returning the salute of commanding officers, for we noticed that he omitted doing so several times. The division passed over the prescribed route, the regiments leaving the line at or near Fourteenth street. The parade was witnessed by large crowds of spectators who thronged the line of march, and frequently expressed their approval of the appearance of various regiments by applauding them most heartily. Despite the warm weather, the ranks of the regiments were quite full, and the First Division was fully up to its ancient name and prestige.

FORM FOR PRINTED ORDERS.—We have now before us nearly a full file of the orders issued by the various regimental commanders, in obedience to General Orders No. 3, Headquarters First Division, N. G. S. N. Y., ordering a parade on the 4th; and it is surprising to see how few of these orders are made out according to the prescribed form. Paragraph 460, et seq., of the General Regulations, State of New York, are so clear on this subject that none who desire to learn can make any mistake. The copy of the Division Order above alluded to as published was nearly correct in form, the exceptions being that the number of the order should have been under the title of the series, and the rank of the officers signing the order, and making it official, should be under, and not by the side, of their names. The copy of the order of the Second Division which we have is but a proof of the order, and it will not, therefore, be fair to criticize it, but it is not in accordance with the form prescribed in the Regulations. Of the Brigade Orders before us, that of the First Brigade is nearest to the proper form, "By order of," and "Brigadier-General C. B. Spicer," should be on the same line; with that exception the order is as it should be. The Second Brigade Order is not signed correctly, the signature being in three lines—First line, "By order of;" second line, "Colonel Louis Burger;" third line, "Commanding Second Brigade;" and in the left hand corner the name of Brigade Inspector is signed. "By order of Colonel Louis Burger" should have been on the same line and in the same style of type. The word "Commanding" should have been under the surname of the Colonel, and the name of the Division Inspector signed to this, as prescribed in the Regulations. The order of the Third Brigade is headed "Brigade Order," which is placed over the centre of the order. This is wrong. No authority for using this can be found in the State Regulations. All orders are either General or Special, and should be numbered in separate series, each beginning with the year. The series to which the order belongs should be stated in the left hand upper side of the order, and immediately under it the serial number of the order should be given. This order is also erroneously signed, "By Order" being on one line, "William Hall," in large type, being in another, and "Brigadier-General" in a third, and the name of the Brigade Major being

signed on the left. As we said in the case of the previous order, "By order of Brigadier-General William Hall" should be on one line, the name of the Brigade Inspector being in the next lower line, and his rank in the line below that. The order of the Fourth Brigade is signed in the same faulty manner as that of the Third Brigade, although it is properly styled General Orders No. —. The order of the Ninth regiment is correct in form, but the word "Adjutant" should be under the name "Henry S. Brooks," instead of by its side. The order of the Eighth regiment is nearly correct, with the exception that the number of the series should be under the style of the series, which is "General Orders," and not "General Order;" and the word "Adjutant" should be written under his name instead of by its side. The order of the Seventh regiment is styled "General Order;" it should be "General Orders," that indicating the series; and "By order of," and "Colonel Emmons Clark" should be in the same line. In the majority of the orders before us the Adjutants have signed their names in the left-hand corner. We hope that those who desire to learn will examine the Regulations on this subject, and avoid in future such errors as we have pointed out.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.—Colonel Emmons Clark, of this regiment has received a letter from a number of Americans who are now in Paris, of which the following is the text:

To Colonel Emmons Clark and the officers and soldiers of the Seventh regiment, National Guard of the State of New York:

The undersigned, citizens of the United States in Paris, feeling desirous of presenting to the view of the Old World a fair specimen of the citizen soldiery of the United States, and at the same time to indicate to the people of France the kindly feelings which must ever exist between the two nations, would respectfully suggest that in no better way could this bond be strengthened than by a visit from a regiment so well known as the Seventh, not only for its military discipline and correct drill but for the gentlemanly bearing of its members. A visit of American soldiers to France would recall to the minds of both nations the visit to our country of the French army during the Revolution, and would be considered as an earnest evidence of our desire always to retain the most pleasant relations. The Universal Exhibition, to take place in 1867, offers special inducements for a visit to Paris, with sufficient time in advance in which to prepare. The members of the Seventh regiment may feel assured that no efforts will be spared by Americans in Paris to make the visit a pleasant one and long to be remembered.

Signed by Rev. A. H. Burlingham, Pastor of the American Chapel, and about 200 others.

Although there are many rumors afloat, the regiment has come to no decision on the subject of this invitation.

THIRD REGIMENT.—First Lieutenant Charles A. Reynolds, of Company K of this regiment, has been sentenced by a General Court-Martial to be suspended from rank and pay for the period of three calendar months, and to pay a fine of ten dollars. Lieutenant Reynolds was found guilty of improperly leaving his post. Captain Geo. Hackett, of Company E of this regiment, was tried before the same court, and having been found guilty of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman" has been sentenced to be cashiered and disqualified from holding any office in the Militia of the State. Second Lieutenant Thomas C. Moran, of this regiment, was also tried by this court, and having been found guilty of "neglect of duty," "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," and "disobedience of orders," has received a similar sentence to that of Captain Hackett, with an addition of a fine of fifty dollars. Second Lieutenant John Malon, Company E, Third regiment, has been found guilty of "intoxication while on duty," and been sentenced to be cashiered. The sentences of the court in the above cases have been approved by Colonel Louis Burger, commanding the Second brigade. We understand that the charges in the above cases arose from misconduct at the recent field day of the Second brigade.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.—Charles S. Bunker has been appointed Quartermaster of this regiment, vice McClure, promoted to Brigade Quartermaster. J. W. Wilder has been appointed Quartermaster-Sergeant, vice Hyatt, ordered back to his company. Adjutant I. W. Dean and First Lieutenant S. M. Franklin, of Company A have tendered their resignations, which have been accepted.

NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT.—Anton Bush has been elected and commissioned First Lieutenant of Company H of this regiment with rank from June 7th. Second Lieutenant Frederick Ehret has resigned. The officers of this regiment who were placed under arrest in accordance with recent orders from Headquarters Second brigade, have been released from arrest and ordered to duty.

Owing to the absence of Governor Fenton from Albany for the past two weeks no commissions have been issued during the week ending June 30, 1866.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have to remind our correspondents that no notice is taken of anonymous communications. The name of the writer must in all cases be given as a guaranty of good faith.

R. E. S.—There is no law granting lands or bounty land warrants to soldiers or sailors engaged in the late war against the Rebellion. The acts of March 3, 1855, and May 14, 1856, apply only to persons who had served in the Army or Navy prior to those dates. The Homestead Act of May 20, 1862, and the Amendment Act of March 21, 1864, grant homesteads of 160 acres to soldiers, sailors and citizens, who reside thereon for a period of five years, at a cost of \$10 and register and receiver's fees. Soldiers and sailors may file application for a homestead while still in the military or naval service, and the period thereafter, in which they may remain in service, will be counted as a portion of the five years' residence required. Applications for land warrants under acts 1855 and 1856 are made to the Pension Office.

DISCIPLINE.—An officer is entitled to the salute due his rank only when in the uniform of that rank. We certainly do not consider he is justified in reprimanding officers for not rising when he enters a room where they are. Enlisted men are expected to rise when an officer enters their quarters, but officers should in this particular be governed only by the customs of society.

E. McK.—You should write to the Fourth Auditor for the information you desire.

F. B., Jr.—You will find in our issue of this week much of the information you desire.

M. E. G.—The resolution referred to with reference to the United States Military Academy was published in our issue of June 30th.

J. W. D.—You should write to the Engineer Department, Washington, for the information you desire. The resolution you speak of was published in the JOURNAL of last week.

SOLOMON.—The third section of the joint resolution published in our issue of June 30th answers most of your questions. For further information on the subject you should write to the Superintendent of the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.

MANY have wondered why, in this enlightened century, when every science has advanced to almost perfection, some one actuated by a desire to promote the health and welfare of his fellow-beings, has not given to the world a medicine which would prove efficacious in the cure of those most painful diseases, viz., Diarrhoea, Dysentery, etc. To such we would say, that at last a remedy has been found in Dr. Marsden's Carminative Syrup. It only requires a trial to prove its unlimited extent. For sale by all druggists.

We call the attention of our subscribers to the Hard Rubber Cravat or Necktie, advertised on the outside page of the JOURNAL. We have seen and used these neckties, and considered them the lightest, neatest and most durable tie, for the use of Army and Navy Officers or those engaged in much travelling, that has come before our notice. They are Manufactured by the Vulcanite Cravat Co., No. 199 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages should be paid for at the rate of fifty cents each.]

GOODFELLOW-BRENT.—On Thursday, June 28th, at St. Aloysius's Church, Washington, D. C., by the Rev. B. J. McGuire, S. J., HENRY GOODFELLOW, Major and Judge-Advocate, to KLEANOR, daughter of the late Robert G. Brent, Esq., of Washington.

PRENTISS-MINICK.—At Pittsburgh, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 27th, by the Rev. J. Howland Coit, D. D., Captain BENARD PRENTISS MINICK, U. S. Army, to KATHARINE, youngest daughter of the late Captain Charles Oliver Collins, U. S. A.

LIEDER-ALEXANDER.—At Fort Snelling, Minn., June 14th, by the Rev. D. D. Knickerbocker, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, G. NORMAN LIEDER, U. S. A., to Miss BETTIE, daughter of General E. B. Alexander, U. S. A.

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Nos. 3, 5, 8, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 31, 32, A, B.

PENSACOLA, FLA.

Nos. 1, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 23, 24, 31.

ANTHRACITE COAL FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING,
June 30, 1866.

Sealed Proposals for furnishing Anthracite Coal for the Navy, to be delivered during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1867, will be received at this Bureau until 10 A. M., 30th July, 1866.

These proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Anthracite Coal for Steamers," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offer must be for the delivery of 40,000 tons, of 2,240 pounds.

The coal must be of the best Buck Mountain or Black Heath, or of a kind equal to them in all respects, for the purpose intended, which equality will be determined by a Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy after the reception of the bids.

The name of the coal proposed to be furnished must be stated in the offer.

It is to be delivered in lumps of suitable size for naval steamers, clean, of uniform quality, selected free from impurities, unmixd, of which the contractor will be required to furnish such evidence as will be satisfactory, and be subject to such inspection as to quality and quantity as the Department may direct. The coal must in all respects be satisfactory to the inspectors or to inspectors to be appointed by the Bureau, who will have the right of peremptory rejection.

The coal is to be delivered on board vessels, at such place in the port of Philadelphia as may be designated by the Bureau, and in such quantities and at such times as, in the opinion of the Bureau, the exigencies of the service may require, commencing when the vessel is reported ready to receive cargo; furnishing, if demanded, not less than one thousand tons per day, to be distributed to each vessel, as may be directed, until the loading is completed.

Proposals will likewise be received for the delivery of 12,000 tons of the same quality of coal, to be delivered at a port of New York, on board vessels, at Philadelphia.

In the case of failure to deliver the coal in proper quantity, of the proper quality, and at the proper time and place, the Bureau will reserve in the contract the right to purchase forthwith, at the contractor's risk and expense, that which may seem necessary to supply the deficiency.

Any demurrage or other charges to which the Navy Department may be subjected from delay in the prompt delivery of the coal by the contractors will be deducted from their bills.

The price must be for the coal delivered on board vessels, on the terms and conditions above stated, at the contractor's risk and expense and without extra charge of any kind.

The offer, as required by law, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into obligation, at such time as may be prescribed by the Bureau, with good and sufficient securities, to furnish the supplies proposed.

No proposition will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee; and the Department reserves the right to reject all the offers, if considered to be to the interest of the service to do so.

Two or more sureties each in a sum equal to the amount specified to be paid, will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility will be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue of the District.

Additional and collateral security, twenty per cent. will be withheld from the amount of all payments, which reservation is not to be paid except by authority of the Secretary of the Navy, until the contract shall have been in all respects complied with; and the remaining eighty per cent. or other amount that may be due upon each bill, will, when a proper certificate is furnished by the inspector, and the bill approved by the Bureau, be paid by such Navy agents as the contractor may name, within ten days after the warrants for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made in the delivery of the coal, in the quantity or the quality, and at the place and time directed by the Bureau, then and in that case the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money not exceeding twice the contract price, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act or acts of Congress in that case provided.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none other will be notified, and, as early as practicable, a contract will be transmitted to them, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the post office or navy agency named by them.

The form of offer, guarantee and certificate is here-with given:

FORM OF OFFER.

I (or we), of _____, State of _____, hereby agree to furnish and deliver _____ thousand tons of _____ anthracite coal for steamers' use, at _____, at the rate of _____ per ton of 2,240 pounds, amounting to _____ dollars, the whole in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of the 30th day of June, 1866, from the Navy Department, and hereto appended.

Should my (or our) offer be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at _____, and that the contract may be forwarded to _____ for signatures and certificates.

(Place.) (Signed) A. B.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned residents of _____, in the State of _____, and of _____, in the State of _____, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of _____ be accepted, _____ will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at _____, execute the same, with good and sufficient securities for the delivery of the anthracite coal proposed, in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of the 30th day of June, 1866, hereto appended, and under which it was made, and in case the said _____ shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said _____, and that which may be accepted.

Witness. (Signed.) C. D.
(Place.) E. F.
(Date.)

FORM OF CERTIFICATE AS TO GUARANTORS.

OFFICE OF THE ASSESSOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
FOR THE DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF _____,
Be it known, That on this _____ day of _____, A. D. 18____, at my office above named, _____ and _____, the guarantors named in the foregoing guarantee and known to me as such, severally appeared and made oath that they are worth, respectively, above all indebtedness, the sums set against their several names as follows, viz.:

_____ \$ _____;
_____ \$ _____;

And I hereby certify that by the books and records in this office it appears that said parties, at the last annual assessment of internal revenue in this revenue district, to wit, on the _____ day of _____, A. D. 18____, were assessed upon property and income of the following value, viz.: The said _____, \$ _____, the said _____, \$ _____.

Witness my hand: G. H., Assessor.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE NAVY YARDS, UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING,
WASHINGTON, D. C. June 19, 1866.

Sealed Proposals to furnish Materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M., of the 18th of July next, at which time the proposals will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, Washington, and must be endorsed, "Proposals for Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

Printed schedules for any class, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee, and of certificate of guarantors, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the Commandants of the respective Navy Yards and those of all the Yards on application to the Bureau.

The Commandant of each Navy Yard and the Purchasing Paymaster of each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other Yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those Yards.

The proposal must be for the whole of a class; and all applications for information or for the examination of samples, must be made to the Commandants of the respective Yards.

The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes; and he must further show that he is a manufacturer, or a regular dealer in the articles which he offers to supply. The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the respective Yards, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

No. 1. Boiler Iron, &c.
No. 2. Pig Iron.
No. 3. Boiler Feltg.
No. 4. Gum Packing, &c.
No. 5. Spermin Oil.
No. 6. Linseed Oil.
No. 7. Lard Oil.
No. 8. Lumber.
No. 9. Tallow and Soap.
No. 10. Engineer's Stores.
No. 11. Engineer's Tools.
No. 12. Engineer's Instruments.
No. 13. Brick, Sand, &c.
No. 14. Wrought-Iron Pipes, &c.
No. 15. Tubes.
No. 16. Steel.
No. 17. Nails and Bolts.
No. 18. Copper.
No. 19. Tin, Zinc, &c.
No. 20. White Lead.
No. 21. Zinc Paint.
No. 22. Colored Paints, &c.
No. 23. Stationery.
No. 24. Fire Wood.
No. 25. Hickory, Ash Plank, &c.
No. 26. White Pine.
No. 27. Black Walnut and Cherry.
No. 28. Mahogany.
No. 29. Lanterns.
No. 30. Lignumvite.
No. 31. Dugdowns, Pumps, &c.
No. 32. Sour Flour Crucibles.
No. 33. Patented Articles.
No. 34. Cotton and Hemp Packing, &c.
No. 35. Engineer's Stores.
No. 36. Patented Articles.

The following are the classes by their number, required at the respective Navy Yards:

KITTERY.
Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 33, 34

CHARLESTOWN.
Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 27, 32, 35, 36.

BROOKLYN.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 25, 26, 27, 28, 32, 33, 36.

PHILADELPHIA.
Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 22, 23, 26, 33.

WASHINGTON.
Nos. 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23.

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CLOTHING.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, June 20, 1866.

Sealed Proposals, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Navy Clothing and Clothing Materials," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 23d day of July, 1866, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving thirty days notice) at the U. S. Navy Yard at Brooklyn, N. Y., in such numbers and quantities, and at such times as may be specified by the Chief of this Bureau or by the Commandant of said Navy Yard, the numbers and quantities of the different articles specified in the following list, viz.:

Blue Flannel, yards.....200,000
calfskin Shoes, pairs.....15,000
Blankets, number.....20,000

The Flannel to be deliverable one-half in 90 and one-half in 120 days.

Offers may be made for one or more articles, at the option of the bidder, and in case more than one article is contained in the offer, the Chief of the Bureau will have the right to accept one or more of the articles contained in such offer, and reject the remainder.

For description of the articles in the above list, bidders are referred to the samples at the Navy Yards at New York and Boston, and for information as to the laws and regulations (in pamphlet form) regarding contracts to the office of the Commandants and Paymasters of the several Navy Yards.

The Department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, June 15, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Bureau until 12 M. on Saturday, the 14th of July proximo, for the supply of Commanders' and Navigators' Stationery at the Navy Yard, New York, for use on board vessels of the United States Navy.

Printed schedules, giving a list of the names and quantities of the articles required, will be furnished on application either to the Bureau directly or to the Navigation Office, Navy Yard, New York, where samples may be seen.

No proposal will be entertained unless accompanied by evidence that the bidder is a recognized dealer in the articles to be supplied, nor unless the proposals are complete for all the articles, in kind and quality, as stated on the schedule, with the amount properly extended and footed; and the Bureau reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids which it shall not be for the interest of the Government to accept.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty of ability to perform a contract; and sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract. Proposals will be endorsed "Proposals for Stationery," and addressed to the Chief of this Bureau.

THORNTON A. JENKINS,
Chief of Bureau of Navigation.

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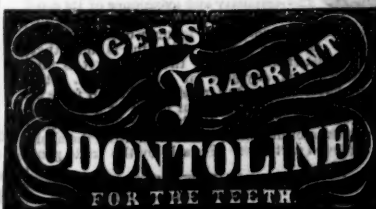
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PASSAGE MONEY PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

FIRST CABIN.....\$100 currency.

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By the Mail Steamer Sailing Every Saturday:

FIRST CABIN.....\$120 STEERAGE.....\$35

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Wednesday's Steamers will temporarily carry freight
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W. S. BALCH, Superintendent.

Saratoga Springs, May 26, 1866.